THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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PULLMAN STRIKE SPREADING TO YARDS AND SHOPS

BONUS FOR DEAD VETS IS VICTORY

Senators Vote For The Insurance Plan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—Soldiers won their bonus in the Senate yesterday after a long fight. The cash bonus was lost early, giving the majority to the insurance policy plan. The vote was 67 for; 17 against. The house has passed the bonus bill which will be up to Coolidge after conferences between the house and senate.

During the fight for the cash bonus Senator Neely, West Virginia democrat, said that the railroads had been given $2,000,000,000 in adjusted compensation and that the war profiteers had secured even more. Neely allied himself with the cash option proponents.

20 Year Insurance Policies

The bill offers cash payment to veterans not entitled to more than $50 in adjusted service compensation and 20 year endowment insurance policies to others. To meet the cost of the bill for the calendar year 1925, an appropriation not exceeding $100,000,000 will be made.

The adjusted service credit is based on a $1 a day for home service and $1.25 for overseas, with maximums of $500 and $625, respectively. The first sixty days of service are excluded from computation. Provision is made for all enlisted men, women and officers up to the rank of captain in the army and marine corps and lieutenant in the navy. There are many exceptions not allowed bonus compensation. Service between April 5, 1917 and July 1, 1919, is considered, but enlistment must have ante-dated November 12, 1918.

Borah Against Bonus

Senator Borah, republican from Idaho, lead an attack upon all bonus systems. He warned, "It is time to take stock and turn the corner."

The bonus bill has been on the legislative program for two months. An amendment making the cash payments available at once was adopted today before the final passage of the bill.

OIL LAWYER IS NEW WITNESS IN WHEELER QUIZ

Senator Badly Floored In Immunity Issue.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Senate investigation of the indictment of Senator Wheeler, Montana, was resumed today with L. V. Beaulieu, Los Angeles attorney, on the stand.

Beaulieu was formerly attorney for Gordon Campbell, Montana oil man, who was mentioned in the Wheeler indictment.

At the outset, Senator Sterling, South Dakota, insisted that the witness waive immunity from prosecution, but on objection by other committee members, this was not done.

British Flyers Lead Race

BENDAR ABBAS, Persia, April 23.—Britain's round the world flyers were to get away today for Kamarshi after completing successfully another lap of their efforts to beat the American army's effort to be the first to circumnavigate the globe in the air.

WASHINGTON, TEXAS, RHODE ISLAND HEAD LIST FOR JUNE 17

(By The Federated Press)

ST. PAUL, April 23.—Rhode Island, Texas and Washington state have sent in the first three responses to the recently distributed call for a national nominating convention of the Farmer-Labor movement to be held in St. Paul June 17.

To overcome the fact that the farmers are not so organized as the industrial workers, a special basis of representation provides that any group of 25 farmers may send a delegate to the St. Paul convention, provided that they are not represented thru some other organization from their county.

DAUGHERTY IN BRAIN STORM BOOSTS SELF

Sees Wheeler-Wobbly Plot To Get Him.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Now that the lunacy trial of Harry Kendal Thaw has come to an end at Philadelphia, Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney general, is trying to entertain the readers of the yellow press with his brainstorms.

Daugherty has just issued a broadside in defense of himself that includes some of the following thrilling sensations:

That U. S. Senator Burton K. Wheeler promised the Industrial Workers of the Wold, if elected, that he would drive the attorney general (meaning Daugherty) from the cabinet.

That h ewas never a drinking man, and that he quit entirely when he became attorney general, to keep his conscience clear.

That the Wright-Martin airplance scandal was based on lies.

That President Harding was nominated and elected the freest man that ever stepped across the threshold o fthe White House.

That there are four doctors and an undertaker who can testify how Jess Smith's mind gave way, resulting in his suicide.

That he never sa wthe myesterious green house o nK. Street.

That he did use the house on H Street.

That "the shac kalong the creek" was a decent place, where nothing ever took place that was not decent and wholesome.

That he appointed Gaston Means with reluctance and dismissed him in the face of opposition.

This would indicate that Daugherty feels that his morals, and not his record of graft as attorney general was being attached.

Daugherty is expected to spill some more of the same in a speech at Columbus, Ohio, tonight.

Boycott Used To Force Acceptance Of Ford's Offer

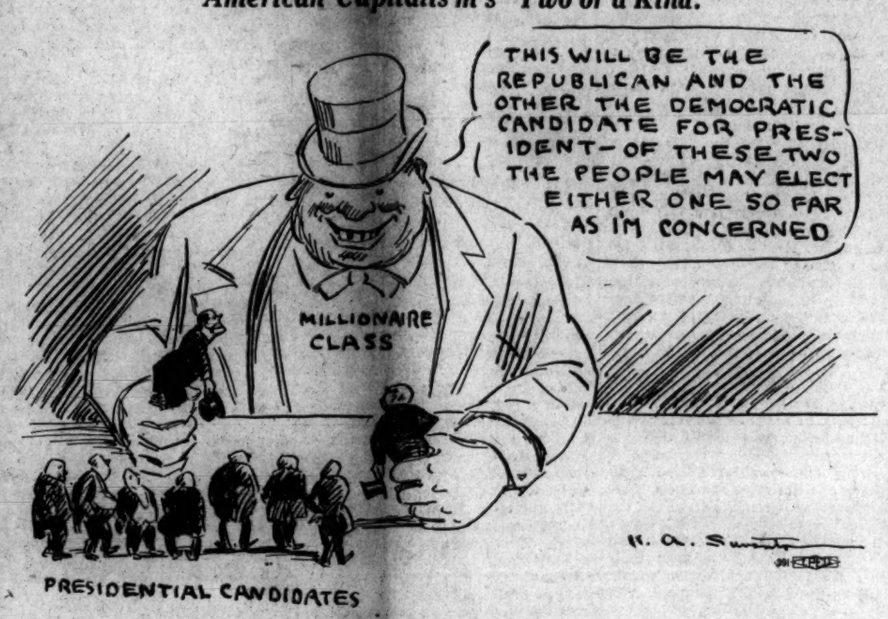
WASHINGTON, April 23.—Senator Norris of the Senate Agricultural Committee charged today at hearings on Muscle Shoals legislation that merchants in the vicinity of Muscle Shoals were boycotting manufacturers who opposed the Ford offer.

"I am informed," said Norris, "that merchants around Muscle Shoals, particularly at Florence, Ala., are boycotting manufacturers who are adverse to the bid of Henry Ford."

CLASS WAR PRISONER WANTS MORE LABOR PAPERS LIKE DAILY WORKER

One of the class war prisoners now serving time in San Quentin prison, California, writes to the DAILY WORKER: "The more publications of this kind (DAILY WORKER) in the hands of the working masses, the quicker they will become educated. I hope the working class gives the DAILY WORKER their utmost support. Many thanks to the worker who made it possible for me to get this great paper. Yours for a better world (Signed), C. A. Drew, No. 37654, San Quentin, California."

American Capitalis m's "Two of a Kind."



Both Ends Against The Middle.

'PEACE' TALK CIRCUS PLAN BEING PUSHED

Hope To Hold Parley At Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—President Coolidge and Secretary of State Hughes are going ahead with their plans for another disarmament circus here. Like good press agents they have great hopes for their plans.

When the international situation may be such as to make such a parley practicable, was the principal subject of interest in official and diplomatic circles, as all phases of President Coolidge's suggestion in his New York speech yesterday were discussed. Washington was regarded as the likely place for such a conference.

Speculation on when the conference might be assembled ranged from next Autumn to the Spring of 1925. Opinion also differed as to whether the President could afford to call the parley before the elections. Some thought that for him to take this course would lay Mr. Coolidge open to the charge of conducting international affairs for political prestige.

The most important factor as to time it was recognized, is the rapidity with which Europe becomes stablized as a result of working out of the Dawes plan. Mr. Coolidge made this the pre-requisite to the second conference.

Expect France to Join.

France's attitude is recognized here as the keynote of the successful holding of another conference. French refusal to reduce her army because of fear of Germany was the reason land disarmament was not considered at the other conferences.

The President now hopes that France will find no futher need to fear and will agree to join in a general limitation of land forces.

Observers here believe that if the proposed conference be held along the lines indicated by President Coolidge it may be a much more important meeting than the first Washington parley. In view of the inclusion of land forces and aircraft in the President's plan, Russia and Germany would be invited, it is believed.

Says G. O. P. Bonus Bill Fools Veterans, Pleases Wall Street

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Republican Insurance Policy Bonus Bill is an attempt to deceive the soldiers and at the same time to appease the wrath of financial interests, Senator Sheppard charged in the Senate in opening the attack against the bill.

Parliamentarism Is Doomed, Says Norwegian Paper

KRISTIANIA, April 23.—The Norwegian Workers Party, at the beginning of the year, had 40,260 members, compared with 52,792 in July, 1923, a loss of 12,532 members. The Communist Party claims 14,000 members.

Aftenposten, organ for the most conservative element, has this to say of parliamentarism: "The parliamentarism that resulted from the state court (riksretten, 1884) is itself already a doomed system. All see and admit the great drawbacks of parliamentarism, and when the time is ripe a new political landslide will also sweep parliamentarism away. It has not had a long lifetime, but its leaves are turning and ready to fall. In astonishing short time the parliamentarism has lost its glory in our land, as well as in others."

The government has proposed that prohibition be abolished. The Social-Democrats in the Storting proposed to submit the question to the voters. At the urgent demand of the cabinet the Storting, by a vote of 96 to 44, with 10 absentees, rejected the motion.

AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO SEEN AS LABOR AGENT

Warren Uses Mex Labor On His Beet Fields

By SHERMAN BOWMAN.
(By The Federated Press)

DETROIT, Mich., April 23.—According to a special dispatch to the Detroit Free Press, which bears indications that it may have been extracted from a communication from the ambassador himself, Charles B. Warren, United States ambassador to Mexico, is using his influence with American bankers to assist the Mexican government in negotiating a $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 loan in this country.

Ambassador Warren joined with the Wallace family of central Michigan in organizing a combine in the sugar beet industry in this state. Mexican labor is extensively used in beet cultivation. Recent testimony before a senate committee proved that workers are being imported from Mexico to keep the standard of living in the beet fields at a low level.

Trade unionists in Michigan are waiting to see what effect Warren's assignment to Mexico will have on this condition.

It is being said among trade unionists that his willingness to assist the Mexican government to borrow millions from United States banks is to him merely an effort to mortgage, morally, the Mexican state to United States bankers. And it is expected that thruout his career among the Mexicans he will have every opportunity to act as a super-recruiting agent for his beet field bosses.

PINE TRUST, LABOR'S FOE, ON THE GRILL

Left Trail Of Blood Across The South.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Southern Pine Association, one of the most criminal and murderous aggregations of capital in the land, had a close friend in the former attorney general, Harry M. Daugherty, according to facts revealed before the senate committee investigating the department of justice.

It is the Southern Pine Association that has left a trail of workers' blood across the southern states, ruthlessly subduing any signs of discontent on the port of its workers.

Its murder regime in Louisiana, for instance, reached its climax, in 1919, with the cold-blooded assassination of four organizers of the American Federation of Labor, at Bogalusa.

Alleged price-fixing of the Southern Pine Association, and charges that the department of justice failed to prosecute it after a case against the organization has been worked up by the federal trade commission, were brought to the attention of the Senate-Daugherty investigating committee today.

Violated Anti-Trust Law.

Huston Thompson, chairman of the commission, told the committee that there was unquestionable evidence of anti-trust law violations by the association, yet the department of justice under former Attorney General Daugherty, did nothing to prosecute the suit brought against it in February, 1920.

John H. Kirby of Texas, former president of the association, was brought into the testimony by Senator Wheeler, who read into the record excerpts of a speech by Kirby referring to a conference with Daugherty about the government's suit against the association.

Th mpson s id the West Coast Lumber Association had been approached by the Southern Pine Association to arrange for cooperation for price increases but had "revolted."

The investigation of the Southern Pine Association, Thompson said, showed "price fixing" by the various groups of the association and "co-operative methods to curtail production."

"I think 'co-operative' is the wrong word," said chairman Brookhart.

Supreme Court Needs Reforming.

"The Supreme Court has adopted that word," said Thompson.

(Continued on Page Two)

ARIZONA FUMIGATING ALL TOURISTS FROM SYNDICALISM STATE

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 23.—Wires into Phoenix are hot with indignant protests from California chambers of commerce against the fumigation policy which Arizona is adopting against the hoof and mouth disease.

An I. W. W. delegate here said he was amazed that Arizona had not protected itself against the California peril from the first day of the plague. His organization has been active during the last year in furthering a boycott against California for its persecution of union men under the criminal syndicalism law—100 men now lying in San Quentin and Folsom penitentiaries.

INJUNCTION AXE NOT USED AGAINST 28

Federation Is Raising Funds For Strike.

The injunction axe lay idle on Judge "Dennie" Sullivan's desk yesterday as 28 girl garment strikers appeared before him on his return from his "vacation." All the cases were postponed until May 6. Sullivan is following Judge Foell's line and is deferring judgment against the spunky girls whose strike is standing staunch against injunction judges.

Sullivan appeared in court with ruddy face but far from cheerful humor. He avoided even glancing at the strikers who filled the court and seemed even more bored than usual with the dull proceedings of the cases which preceded the garment workers. The sluggers and dicks dozed off while waiting for the trials to bring out their testimony.

LeBoskey Keeps Away.

Attorney LeBoskey, representing the bosses, failed to appear in court but sent his assistant Dumas. The junior Sissman took charge of the girls' cases in this session.

Indications that the Dress Manufacturers' Association is weakening are evident in their inattentiveness to the court proceedings. It is rumored that the expense of the strike is seriously affecting them and that their hitherto solid opposition to the union is breaking.

Dyers Give $1000 to Strike.

The Cleaners and Dyers Union of Chicago has contributed $1000 to the garment strike in response to the appeal by the Federation's Committe of Fifteen.

Beginning Monday evening, five special committees, under the direction of Anton Johannsen acting for the Committee of Fifteen, will visit every union meeting in the city in an effort to get the maximum aid for the International Ladies Garment Workers in their fight against Chicago clothing bosses.

Vice-president Meyer Perlstein says that the $100,000 bail-bond fund has already been used up and that he is telegraphing New York for further securities. Between $60,000 and $70,000 in fines have been levied by Judge Sullivan. Payment of these fines has been put off while appeals are pending.

Tippett Talks Tomorrow.

Tom Tippett of the Federated Press will address the strike meeting Friday afternoon. Tippett has just returned from an extensive survey of

(Continued on page 2)

CALL POLICE FOR STRIKERS PAY DAY LINE

Forced To Wait Long For Their Money.

The strike of the car workers against the Pullman Company is spreading.

It is expected that a general walkout of all the shopmen and yardmen, which will completely tie up the car works of the Pullman shops, will be launched before the day is over.

Sympathy for the striking riveters, reamers, fitters, buckers and heaters is spreading rapidly to the 15,000 employes of the Pullman Company.

Many shopmen in other departments did not return to work yesterday morning and augmented the ranks of the strikers.

The strike committee told C. D. McLaren and A. B. Gunn, production manager that they would not compromise, and refused to accept a cut in wages. McLaren theatened to drop the names of the strikers off the payroll, but his bluff did not scare the strikers yesterday.

When the five hundered strikers called for their pay yesterday morning at 7:30 o'clock they were told by the paymaster to come back for their money in the afternoon.

The men called for their pay at one o'clock and after a wait of two hours received their back pay. Two policemen, officers no. 5266 and 3289, were on guard at the gates to the employment office where the strikers were paid. They shoved the men around on the sidewalk a good deal, but the strikers were not all cowed.

Pull Regular Pullman Stuff

McLaren refused to give the strikers back the money they deposited on tools they were using up to the time of the strike. The strikers were refused admittance to their lockers inside the yards, in which they have their personal possessions.

As the men lined up for their pay several foremen and hirelings of the Pullman Company circulated among the men pleading with them to return to work until the differences are settled.

One foreman was heard to remark, "You fellows certainly have started something. All the other departments have caught the fever and are talking strike."

How Speed-up System Works

A member of the strike committee told the DAILY WORKER that the Pullman Company used to pay $65 and use a gang of forty men for fitting up the side of a car. Now they pay only $25.30 for fitting up one sde, and use seven men.

"They accomplished this by using the 'speed-up' piece work system," the striker said. "The Pullman employes have been the sickest lot of workers employed in the steel shops. All the life is driven out of them When the Pullman employes go to another shop they have to work alone They are the fastest piece workers in the steel shops. This is because the Pullman Company continually tries to speed up the workers, and when they get so they are earning a fair living along comes a drastic reduction, as in this case.

"The men have come to the end of their rope, and they are going to fight the speed-up system to a finish."

This striker told the DAILY WORKER that riveters receive only $7 for riveting the side of a car. By working twelve, fourteen or sixteen hours a day the riveter can complete a side in one day. For the hardest kind of work, before this drastic cut, the riveter managed to earn only $7 a day.

(Continued on page 2)

KANSAS TRIES TO OUST KU KLUX KLAN FROM STATE AS ILLEGAL

TOPEKA, Kans., April 23.—The Ku Klux Klan is doing business illegally in Kansas, according to a report submitted to the Supreme Court by S. M. Brewster, referee appointed to hear evidence in the attempt to oust the Klan from the state. Brewster said the organization could not transact business in the state without being licensed as a foreign corporation.

The commissioner overruled the charge that the Klan was guilty of intimidation saying that point had not been proven.

THE DAILY WORKER IS THE ONLY CHICAGO PAPER COVERING PULLMAN STRIKE

Coolidge Confesses Self Vassal of Wall Street

No words could speak louder the vassalage of President "Cautious Cal" Coolidge to Wall Street than the words he, himself, uttered, in his prepared speech to the kept scribes of American journalism, at the Associated Press luncheon in New York City, Tuesday.

The significance of Coolidge's confession of faith in the banking house of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. will grow as time wears on. It will be well to remember Coolidge's words when the imperialistic plot to "pull the revolutionary tooth of Europe", in the words of Leon Trotsky, meaning Soviet Russia, develops.

Morgan's dollars will not bring peace, as Coolidge promises, but more wars to chaotic Europe. It is only in this light that Coolidge's words can be read lightly. They were as follows:

* * *

The Puppet of Wall St. Said:

The finding of the experts, which is known as the Dawes report, has recently been made and published.

It is gratifying to understand that the allies are looking upon it with full sympathy, and Germany has expressed a willingness to co-operate in the execution of the plan.

There appears to be every reason to hope that the report offers a basis for a practical solution of the reparations problem.

Part of the plan contemplates that a considerable loan should at once be made to Germany for immediate pressing needs, including the financing of a bank. I trust that private American capital will be willing to participate in advancing this loan.

Sound business reasons exist why we should participate in the financing of works of peace in Europe, tho we have repeatedly asserted that we were not in favor of advancing funds for any military purpose. It would benefit our trade and commerce, and we especially hope that it will provide a larger market for our agricultural production.

Your Union Meeting

FOURTH THURSDAY, April 24, 1924.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Joint Board, Chicago, 409 S. Halsted St.
848	Barbers, 180 W. Washington St., 8:45 p. m.
576	Barbers, 3010 E. 92nd St.
342	Brewery Workers, 180 W. Washington St.
344	Brewery Workers, 180 W. Washington St., 2 p. m.
454	Boiler Makers, 75th and Drexel.
480	Boiler Makers, 18th and Ashland Ave.
121	Brewery Workers, 1700 E. 21st St.
6	Brick and Clay, Leavitt and Barry.
203	Brick and Clay, Chicago Heights.
214	Brick and Clay, Maretens, Ill.
63	Bridge and S. I., 180 W. Washington St.
13	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
62	Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
341	Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.
434	Carpenters, South Chicago, 11037 Michigan Avenue.
504	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
578	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
15136	Commission Merchant Helpers, 126 W. Randolph St.
865	Cooks, 166 W. Washington St.
793	Electrical, R. R., 5436 S. Wentworth Ave.
794	Electrical, M., 71st and Cottage Grove.
115	Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave.
558	Engineers, Morrison Hotel.
538	Firemen and Enginemen, 9118 Commercial Avenue.
80	Firemen and Enginemen, 5058 Wentworth Ave., 7:30 p. m.
718	Firemen and Enginemen, Ogden and Taylor.
17010	Gas House Workers, 180 W. Washington St.
33	Garment Workers, 311 S. Ashland Ave., 5 p. m.
76a	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
18	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
473	Maintenance of Way, 318 W. 63rd Street.
253	Machinists, Roseland,, 11405 Michigan.
1528	Machinists, R. R., 113 S. Ashland Ave.
12755	Office Employes Assn., 166 W. Washington St., 6:30 p. m.
	Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
371	Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights.
286	Plasterers, 2048 W. North Ave.
597	Plumbers, 20 W. Randolph St.
753	Plumbers, 417 S. Halsted St., 8:30 a. m.
307	Printing Pressmen (Paper Box Wkrs.), 180 W. Washington St.
301	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington St.
576	Railway Clerks, 57 E. Van Buren St.
668	Railway Carmen, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
964	Railway Clerks, 19 W. Adams St.
991	Railway Clerks, C. M. & St. P. R. R., 2703 W. North Ave.
424	Railroad Trainmen, 127 N. Francisco Ave.
115	Sheet Metal, Ogden and Taylor.
121	Switchmen, Ogden and Taylor Sts.
17	Switchmen, 9202 S. Chicago Ave.
753	Teamsters, Ashland and Van Buren St.
742	Teamsters, 9206 Houston Ave.
112	Upholsterers, Ogden and Taylor.
15793	Watchmen (Mun.), 113 S. Ashland
17616	Warehouse Employes, 166 W. Washington St.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

SICK & DEATH BENF. SOCIETY

German-Hungarian—634 Willow St. John Freifogel, Sec'y, 3741 Seminary Ave.

Wets Busy in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 23.—The State Democratic Central Commitee went into executive session here today to decide whether delegates shall be sent to the national convention "instructed."

Followers of Governor A. Smith of New York, for president movement, were making an effort to elect a wet "delegation pledged to support Smith.

2,000 GERMAN BOSSES CHEER ATTACK ON MARX

Great Anti-Labor Meet Held In Berlin

BY LOUIS P. LOCHNER
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

BERLIN, April 23.—Berlin has just been the scene of the most impressive gathering of big industrialists ever held in Germany. Presided over by Krupp's former general manager, Kurt von Sorge, 2000 members and delegates of the League of German Industrials and of the German Employers' federation held a joint meeting to tell labor where to go off.

The hero of the day was Albert Voegler, one of the largest heavy-industry men in Germany. This typical big boss asserted amid wild applause that Germany's salvation lies chiefly in the defeat of Marxism, and that all the faults after the revolution are explained when one remembers that socialist influences were at work in the government. He promised the government that big business would support it provided it broke with all socialist theories. He claimed credit for the big industrials for having patriotically prevented socialization of industry, and pleaded for intensification of production which means abrogation of the eight-hour day.

Warned About Intellectuals

There was a note of concern thruout his speech and that of several others. The industrialists fear that the intellectuals are becoming radicalized and that the middle classes are becoming proletarianized. The speakers pointed out the danger to German industry, and pleaded that more be done to tie up the intellectuals and the middle classes with the capitalists. The presiding officer went to great pains to show that the industrialists had helped the intellectuals.

Another grave concern of the big bosses is emigration of highly skilled workers. German skilled labor is leaving the country in droves to do better elsewhere.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

POLICE CALLED AS STRIKERS COME FOR THEIR WAGES

(Continued from page 1)

The work in the Pullman cars out in the 111th Street end of the shops has been standing since Monday. Ordinarily at least one car a day is fitted up and moved away. No work has been done on them this week. A foreman told one striker that the few scabs the company was able to hire drove 1169 rivets up until yesterday, and only four of them were passed by the inspector. The rest will have to be reamed out again.

Strikers told the DAILY WORKER that one of the worst features of the shops is that all the assembling and riveting together of the cars is carried on out in the open.

"It would't cost much to build sheds over the uncompleted cars," one striker declared to the DAILY WORKER. "But when we complained to the Pullman officials they told us if we didn't like to work in the open air we could quit and go home. Many deaths from flu and pneumonia have resulted from these conditions. In order to earn enough to support our families we have to work sometimes in the snow, in the freezing cold and rain.

The Pullman Company, besides disregarding the health of their slaves, and trying to reduce their wages and speed up production, are also trying to squeeze money out of the men by charging high rents from the company houses. The Pullman Company owns a large proportion of the houses of the south end of the town. Several thousand employes, because of the shortage of houses available near their shops, are forced to live in houses owned by the Pullman Company. The Pullman company has had the gall to send out notices this month, the very time they are trying to put over a decrease in wages, to send notices to all their tenants of a large raise in rents. Three room flats occupied by the employes have been raised six, seven and eleven dollars above their former rental.

Large Families Hard Hit.

Large families have been hardest hit by the increase of the rents for company houses. Five and six-room houses under the increase announced to begin May 1, are renting for sixty, seventy-five and eighty-five dollars per month.

Laborers in the Pullman shops are growing restive after observing the solidarity of the Pullman strikers. One laborer who quit his job yesterday told the DAILY WORKER that laborers are paid only 22 dollars per week, and he pays forty dollars a month rent for a Pullman Company house. "How can I live under those conditions," this man said to the DAILY WORKER.

The striking riveters, reamers, fitters, buckers, heaters and outside steel workers were successfully picketing yesterday. The entire Pullman plant has felt the result of the walk-out to a remarkable degree.

Scabs Incompetent.

Painters, switchmen, shop mechanics and others were idling around the plant yesterday in an attempt to look busy. No cars have been riveted together or fitted up this week, and production is at a standstill.

What few scabs reported to work yesterday were found to be so incompetent that they were not allowed to work by the foremen. Observing the splendid results of the strike, hundreds of men in other departments are declaring their intention of walking out before the week is up.

An enthusiastic strike meeting was held yesterday morning at 158 East 107th street. Members of the strike committee declared the slogan of the strike is "No compromise." They were wildly cheered and instructed to tell McLaren, Gunn and the other Pullman officials that no settlement will be made until the reduction in wages is wiped out.

The strike at Hegewisch is making as good progress as the walkout in Pullman.

REPUBLICANS JUSTIFY THE OILY LEASES

G. O. P. Defends The Teapot Steal.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Republican members of the senate oil committee today began defense of the Sinclair and Doheny lease before the committee.

With James O. Lewis, Tulsa, Okla., petroleum engineer, on the stand, Senator Spencer, Missouri, attempted to show that without leasing, Teapot Dome would have been drained of oil by the adjoining Salt Creek wells.

An "Expert" Testifies.

Lewis, Tulsa oil expert, who made a study of the Teapot Dome for the committee last fall, declared that sixty or seventy per cent of the Teapot Dome area was in danger of being drained by the Salt Creek well and the oil supply seriously impaired.

The value of Teapot Dome as a naval oil reserve has been found on drilling to be much less than originally expected by the bureau of mines, Lewis said.

Oil engineers originally estimated it contained approximately 135,000,000 barrels of oil, now it appears there is only something over 12,000,000 barrels.

Lewis explained that 1,300 or 1,400 acres under which oil was expected to be found, gas was discovered.

"In view of the information we have now I beleive leasing of the Teapot Dome reserve was a wise and desirable thing," Lewis said.

A letter to the committee from William Wallace, Jr., today made further explanation of the Sinclair oil stock transactions of Wm. Boyce Thompson, former finance committee chairman of the republican national committee.

Thompson bought no stock while Sinclair leases were under consideration at the department of the interior, Wallace, Thompson's counsel wrote.

Former Secretary of the Navy Daniels granted only two leases on the naval oil reserves which were not absolutely mandatory under the existing laws, Commander H. A. Stuart, in charge of the reserves under Daniels, declared in a letter read to the senate oil committee today by Senator Walsh, Montana.

These two leases were made by Daniels only upon recommendations of his expert advisers to protect the government's interests against established drainage and water infiltration in the reserves, Stuart said.

Boston Pacific Gets Lease.

One lease was made to the Boston Pacific Company, who obtained permission to drill five wells, in reserve No. 2, and the other was given the Consolidated Mutual Company, on 120 acres of land, also in reserve No. 2, Stuart wrote.

"There is no doubt whatever in either of these cases that delay in drilling would have resulted in continual loss by drainage of water infiltration," Stuart said.

Flap Only Forty Years

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 23.—The Flapper's span of life is forty years, Dr. Charlotte De Golfere Davenport, former professor of medicine at the university of Vienna announced.

The Poor Fish says that the Dawes scheme for saving Germany may not provide very high wages for the German workers, but that they will surely be given lots of work.

BIG PINE TRUST, LABOR'S ENEMY, IS NOW ON GRILL

(Continued from Page One)

"Well, the Supreme Court needs reforming," replied Brookhart. "I hope we will get somebody on the court who knows what a 'co-perative' really is."

Thompson said the case came up when Harry M. Daugherty became Attorney General.

The Southern Pine Association, Thompson said, "worked up" an own-your-own-home propaganda and then "jumped" the price of lumber to the consumer.

In the spring of 1921, Thompson said that two attorneys from Columbus, Ohio, conferred with Daugherty about the government suit against the Association.

Friendly With Daugherty.

"They seemed to be on friendly terms with the Attorney General and since that nothing has been done in the case," said Thompson.

"Was John Todd, Daugherty's former law partner, one of those attorneys?" asked Wheeler.

"I have heard that but I could not say positively," said Thompson.

Thompson said altho evidence of violation of criminal laws by the West Coast Association was presented to the department of justice that he knew of, no action being brought.

INJUNCTION AXE IS NOT USED ON LAST 38 STRIKE PICKETS

(Continued from page 1)

the West Virginia and Kentucky coal mine fields. Undoubtedly he will have much of interest to tell the garment workers about the vicious injunctions used against mine workers and their means of defiance.

Lillian Herstine of the High School Teachers' Union gave the strikers a most encouraging talk Tuesday after the moving picture "The Boomerang" had been shown.

The girls whose cases were up are: Nanna Peterson, Anna Solescheck, Minnie Parrick, Sarah Wood, Frieda Nitzberg, Fannie Batt, Dora Hoffman Fannie Jacoby, Rose Ponitsky, Dora Rubin, Jennie Leavitt, Rose Cohen, Sarah Orlve, Sophie Rosen Ada Abrams, Ida Kaufman, Leah Kotofsky, Sylvia Kraus, Annie Cohen, Martha Vantur, Mary Amato, Josephine Leone, Annie Katz, Sarah Shopen Rebecca Sharr, Marie Schimska, and Ida Borhan.

Subway Workers' Company Union To Cut Their Wages

By LUDWELL DENNY,
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

NEW YORK, April 23.—If you were working 84 hours a week for $34.44, and the boss threatened a further 5 per cent cut, what would your union do? Yes, you would strike. But unfortunately the subway station agents, Interborough Rapid Transit Company, New York, who are in that fix, cannot strike. They belong to a company union. So do the other 15,000 I. R. T. workers, whose wages are to be cut 5 per cent.

Of course the company does not call it an arbitrary cut. President Frank Hedley simply writes a personal letter to the workers, claiming that the stockholders are not making money and therefore he invites "the brotherhood" to come forward and reduce their own wages.

Tho wages are to be cut, salaries—that is, above $3,000 a year—will remain the same. The workers do not get "salaries." Motormen work for 72 cents an hour (a few up to 86 cents), and guards get only 47 cents (some up to 53 cents). Most of them have to work seven days a week, because the wage is so low. Nominally they put in eight and a half or nine hours a day, but so divided that it amounts to a 12-hour day.

The brotherhood or company union announces that it will consider the cut at a May 6 meeting. But, as several of the workers have said to the Federated Press, "We have no union; what can we do but take what is given us?"

Let "Victory!" Be the Only Compromise With Pullman Company In This Strike

THE Pullman Company is trying to compromise with the workers on strike in its steel car plant. That is significant.

This move on the part of the Pullman Company indicates that this $135,000,000 corporation fears the unrest rampant among its tens of thousands of wage workers.

* * *

But the workers must be on their guard. The Pullman Company has a treacherous anti-labor record extending over the 57 years of its existence.

The Pullman Company has called violence, in all its forms, to its aid in keeping its workers in submission. Hired gunmen, state militia, federal troops, have been at its command.

It was the Pullman company that first coined the fake charges against striking workers of "inciting to riot", "obstructing the streets", "intimidation", and "trespass".

It possesses all the anti-labor cunning of American capitalism, typified in the anti-union activities of the Chicago merchant prince, Marshall Field, and the railroad strike-breaking record of the Vanderbilts. In fact, it is claimed that Field and Vanderbilt were more potent in the affairs of the Pullman Company than the late George M. Pullman, himself.

* * *

The Pullman Company has always been known for its wage cuts. When it slashes it slashes big. In the present struggle the men claim that the wage cuts have been from 15 to 45 per cent.

Back in the panic year of 1893, the Pullman Company, at one blow reduced wages one-fourth, yet, it is shown by Myers, in his "History of Great American Fortunes", that the cost of rent, water, gas—of nearly all other fundamental necessities—remained the same.

These conditions are being duplicated today. When the cost of food shows increases, when the landlords announce rent increases for May 1st, one week away, the Pullman Company again announces huge cuts in wages. And the workers are out on strike again, just as they went out on May 11, 1894.

* * *

The arrogant Pullman Company wants to compromise. It wants to settle the present dispute by having the men accept the reduction. Then it urges the stop watch, or Taylor System, of speeding up, claiming that the men, under the lash of speed, will be able to make up the reduction.

That is the compromise of the Pullman Company with its total assets of $184,454,223.44.

That is the offer of the Pullman Company that coined the sweat and blood of its workers into profits totalling $13,887,569.26 for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1923, out of which it declared dividends totalling $11,470,485.48.

These figures were taken from the annual statement of the Pullman Company, July 31, 1923, which also says:

"YOUR COMPANY'S FINANCIAL POSITION IS STRONG."

* * *

It is only because the Pullman Company feels its financial position is strong that it dares challenge the workers with wage reductions at this time.

The workers can make but one reply at this time. They must call upon all other workers to: "Spread the strike!"

* * *

The Pullman Company fears the spreading of the strike to other departments. If it can localize the strike and freeze out those who are now on the battle line, then it can win. It can continue its peonage system. Surrender is not a compromise. That is the only compromise that the Pullman Company offers at this time.

Spread the strike to reach the workers in all the ramifications of the far-reaching Pullman Company.

Organize the Pullman workers everywhere.

Let the defeats of 1877 and 1894 be obliterated by the victory of 1924.

That will spell progress for all labor.

DAILY WORKER IS READ ON OTHER SIDE OF GLOBE, LETTER FROM THE KUZNETZ BASIN, SIBERIA, SHOWS

Another testimonial that the DAILY WORKER is enlightening the cause of the workers thruout the entire world has reached our office. Last week we received word that the DAILY WORKER is being quoted by Japanese labor newspapers in Canada.

Now comes a letter from far off Tomsk, Siberia, half way around the globe, telling us that the DAILY WORKER is the best paper ever published.

The letter, from Kemerovo, Kuznetz Basin, Siberia, says: "My dear comrades of the DAILY WORKER: Just a few lines to let you know that we are receiving the DAILY WORKER. I could scarcely believe, after the short space of two years since I left America, that the workers there would make such wonderful strides as to publish and maintain an international paper such as the DAILY WORKER. I assure you there never was a paper published anywhere that has a staff of writers that could compare with the DAILY WORKER. We are all mighty proud of all of you.

"Comrades, we are living in a wonderful age. Things are moving fast. The knowledge I have gained here in the last two years has taught me that the proper system of society has been born here. When I came here the Russian people were just recovering from the terrible burdens of war, revolution, counter-revolution, blockades and, worst of all, the terrible famine. They were wrecked physically and all faced starvation. They scarcely had any clothes, and their homes were destroyed in many cases. They were at the lowest possible ebb.

"Yours for the United States of Soviets.—Andrew J. Woomer."

Let THE DAILY WORKER Give Power to Your May Day Meeting

THE end of this week will bring an achievement in the history of working class journalism and in the history of the DAILY WORKER in particular. Next Saturday's issue will be THE MAY DAY number and it will be all that is expected and more. Thousands of militant workers—from every part of the country are participating in making the May Day Special of the DAILY WORKER the greatest thing of its kind ever printed in America. Because of the DAILY WORKER, May Day this year will take on new significance and new importance.

Rush in your orders for the MAY DAY SPECIAL

BY MAIL OR WIRE

No orders received after 6 P. M. on April 25th can be filled.

THE DAILY WORKER
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.

Send me.....copies of the MAY DAY SPECIAL Daily Worker issue of April 26th.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

Price 5c a copy. In bundles of ten or more, 3½c a copy.

The Workers Party in Action

Membership Meeting O. K.'s Policies of Executive Committee

The meeting of the Chicago membership, held in Imperial Hall last night, heard Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, reporting for the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America, explain in an interesting and able manner the position of the Party in the June 17 maneuver, its position on the third party, the class farmer-labor party, its attitude toward LaFollette and many other questions which confront the party at present.

Following the report of Comrade Ruthenberg, many questions were asked and answered, after which the meeting was opened for discussion. Two resolutions were presented. One by the City Central Committee indorsing the position of the Central Executive Committee and one by Comrade Minor making certain criticisms and demanding more drastic action against any and all opportunistic tendencies.

Following the debate the resolution of the City Central Committee was adopted. It reads as follows:

Resolution.

1. The Chicago Party Membership meeting indorses the policies of the Central Executive Committee, both in their theoretical statement and in their concrete application.

2. The membership meeting declares that the Central Executive Committee has shown itself to be alert to all manifestations of incorrect applications of the policies of the Party and that it has promptly acted to correct them in a proper Communist manner and spirit.

3. The membership meeting expresses full and complete confidence in the Central Executive Committee, and pledges the Central Executive Committee its whole-hearted support in its great task of leading the party thru the greatest campaign in its history.

Introduced by City Executive Committee, Martin Abern, Secretary.

Youth Discusses Role in St. Paul Meeting, June 17th

The young workers of America are confronted with many problems which call for political action. There are millions of child workers, while the child labor law has been declared unconstitutional. The imperialistic adventurers of our reactionary government are yearly drawing more young workers into the army and the military training camps. The Farmer-Labor convention, to be held at St. Paul, June 17, will have to take a stand on these and many other youth problems.

A clear analysis of what the youth can expect from the Farmer-Labor Party will be given by John Edwards, member of the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League of America, at the regular weekly meeting of the Maplewood Branch, Thursday, April 24, at Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch boulevard, second floor rear, at 8:15 p. m.

Considering the importance of the subject, many workers, young and old, are expected to attend. No admission will be charged.

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

On Thursday evening, April 24th, at 8 p. m., Comrade W. F. Dunne will speak before the Englewood Branch of the Young Workers League at 6359 South Halsted Street, on the subject of "Youth In Industry."

* * *

On Thursday evening, April 24th, at 8 p. m., Comrade John Edwards will speak before the Maplewood Branch of the Young Workers League at the Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., on "Youth and the Labor Party."

* * *

On Sunday evening, April 27th, the Rosa Luxemburg Branch of the Young Workers League will give a concert and dance at the Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. The doors will be open at 6 p. m. Admission price is 25 cents.

* * *

On Saturday evening, April 26th, at 8 p. m., there will be a musical program given by the Finnish Branch of the Workers Party at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted Street. In addition to the entertainment, there will also be speakers.

* * *

Thursday, April 24th, there will be a mass meeting of all of the Branch Literature Agents of the Workers Party and Young Workers League at 3322 Douglas Blvd., at 8 p. m.

* * *

Regular Branch Meetings Thursday, April 24th, 1924.

The Italian 19th Ward, South Side Branch No. 1, will meet at 1103 S. Loomis St.

* * *

The Italian Branch, 11th Ward, South Side Branch No. 2, will meet at 2439 S. Oakley Street, in the basement.

* * *

The Karl Marx Scandinavian Branch will meet at the Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

* * *

The Czecho Slovakian Branch No. 2, will meet at Vojt Naproteh School, 2550 S. Homan Avenue, corner 26th St. (This meeting was originally set for Wednesday, April 23rd, but was postponed in order to permit the members to see the performance of R. U. R.)

* * *

Czecho Slovak Branch No. 1 meets at Spravednost Hall, 1825 S. Loomis St., at 8 p. m. (The meeting of this branch was also scheduled for Wednesday, April 23rd, but was postponed for the same reason as Czecho Slovak Branch No. 2.)

* * *

Branch Meetings Friday, April 25th.

Scandinavian Englewood Branch meets at I. O. G. T. Hall, 641 East 61st Street.

* * *

Lithuanian Branch No. 5, South Side, meets at Milda Hall, 3142 So. Halsted St., second floor.

* * *

Sunday, April 27th, 1924.

Polish South Side No. 23 meets at 2 p. m., University Settlement Hall, 4630 S. Gross, corner 47th St.

* * *

Bulgarian Branch organized last week with 15 members.

Trachtenberg Tour

List of Western Dates.

The list of Trachtenberg's western dates follows. Addresses of halls and hours of meetings will be published later where they are not given here:

Thursday, April 24, Zeigler, Ill.

Friday, April 25, St. Louis, Mo., Labor Lyceum, 1243 North Garrison, 8 p. m.

Sunday, April 27, Kansas City, Carpenters' Hall, 3114 Paseo, 8 p. m.

Monday, April 28, Omaha.

Wednesday, April 30, Denver, Col., Social Turner Hall, 10th and Larimer, 8 p. m.

Friday, May 2, Salt Lake City, Unity Hall, 132 South Second, East.

Sunday and Monday, May 4 and 5, Los Angeles, Cal., Sunday meeting at Disabled Veterans' Hall, 246 S. Hill street, 8 p. m.

Wednesday, May 7, San Jose, Cal.

Friday, May 9, Oakland, Cal., Roof Garden, Pacific Bldg., 8 p. m.

Saturday, May 10, San Francisco.

Wednesday, May 14, Portland, Ore.

Friday, May 16, Tacoma, Wash.

Saturday, May 17, Seattle, Wash.

Sunday, May 18, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

Monday, May 19, Spokane, Wash.

Tuesday, May 20, Butte, Mont.

Saturday, May 24, Superior, Wis.

Sunday, May 25, St. Paul, Minn.

Monday, May 26, Minneapolis, Minn.

Philadelphia Holding Entertainment For Farm-Labor Party

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 23.—The City Central Committee of the Workers Party of Philadelphia, has made arrangements to hold an Entertainment and Dance on Saturday evening May 17th, at the Eagles' Temple, Broad and Spring Garden Streets.

An excellent musical program and a celebrated orchestra is being secured for this affair.

The Dance will be run on a 20 per cent commission basis to the branches. The rest of the proceeds will be used for a Farmer-Labor Party Fund.

NEW YORK CITY. ORGANIZATIONS, ATTENTION!

District No. 2, Workers Party, has arranged a grand excursion and moonlight dance on the Hudson river for Saturday, June 28th. The commodious steamer Clermont, having a capacity of 3,000, has been chartered for this occasion.

Friendly organizations are urged to keep this date in mind and not arrange for any affairs that week.

Labor News - - Political and Industrial Activities of Workers and Farmers

MORE KENTUCKY MILITIA CALLED TO AID GUNMEN

Black Mountain Co. To Bring In Scabs

By TOM TIPPETT.
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

HARLAN, Ky., April 23.—Striking members of the United Mine Workers of America here are much concerned over the mobilization of the Harlan company of the national guard. This action followed a visit to the Black Mountain Coal company's mines in Harlan county April 13 of Assistant General Clark.

Five hundred men are on strike at Black Mountain. The coal company is one of the largest in Harlan county. This company, whose mines have been closed since April 1, is preparing to operate with strikebreakers, the strikers say, and the soldiers will be ready to protect the operators guards who prevent the strikers from picketing the struck mines.

How Militia Protect Gunmen.

This is exactly what happened at Pineville in Bell county where, in the beginning, there were three companies of the militia and a tank corps sent in to protect the private gunmen after they had shot up a miners' camp on Straight Creek. All of the mines in this section of the state are in District 19, U. M. W. A.

Henry Ford is opening mines in Harlan county. Ford doesn't employ guards to keep his men in subjection. He does it in another way. As a substitute for the union's wage scale and working conditions—the latter being of much more importance to Ford than wages—his miners are given reading rooms and sewers. Ford's publicity agents says Ford will teach these backwoodsmen "hygienic living, better home life, and character building."

Union's Comment On Ford

I asked the miners' officials about Ford's plan. They said the union had been fighting for the miners' interests here for 34 years and when the armed mine guard system is abolished—if it ever is—the unionization of the entire state will automatically follow. They point out that in Illinois or any other well organized state the organized miners have homes of their own connected to sewers and they "read what they want to, and they have learned also how to brush their teeth without the assistance of Henry Ford."

Philly Lithuanians Jack Up Gompers On Foreign-Born Bills

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 23.—A conference of Lithuanian organizations of this city will be held April 27, 2 p. m., at the Lithuanian Hall, 928 East Moyemensing avenue, for the purpose of waging an organized protest against the restrictive laws against the foreign born workers of this country. A similar conference is called by various Philadelphia Jewish organizations.

The two conferences, as well as the recently organized Lettish Conference, organized some time ago, are connected with the general organization of the Philadelphia Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born Workers.

The council at its last meeting passed a resolution calling upon President Coolidge to veto the anti-foreign born bills recently passed by the House and Senate. The resolution also calls upon Samuel Gompers, urging him to use his power as president of the A. F. of L. to compel President Coolidge to veto those bills.

Labor Amnesty Big Issue In Election Campaign In France

(By The Federated Press)

PARIS, April 23.—Prosecution of profiteers and government ownership of oil refineries are among the planks put forward by French labor in the general election campaign that will end May 11, one week after the general election in Germany. The labor program will also be pushed after the new Chamber of Deputies has been chosen.

The General Confederation of Labor of France in its pre-election manifesto specifically demands amnesty for all political and working class prisoners, reinstatement of discharged strikers, and recognition of the right of organization for all workers.

The manifesto calls for prosecution of profiteers in food and other necessaries, abolition of food taxes, a capital levy, government ownership of oil and sugar refineries, and a workers' and producers and consumers' council, to be consulted by the government.

Establishment of world peace with compulsory arbitration is called for.

BUILDING TRADESMEN'S WAGES IN 20 CITIES SHOWN: MATERIAL PRICES BIGGEST COST FACTOR

BY LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Building trades wages are today approximately 100 per cent above the prewar level, according to a report made public by the National Industrial Conference board, an employers' organization. The boards figures give the lie to propaganda which would make builders' wages chiefly responsible for the increased cost of building. They show that during the last decade the prices of building materials increased far more rapidly than building wages and that today building wages going up are just on a par with material prices going down.

Prices of building materials, the report points out, until recently more than kept pace with the rise in wages. From 1915 to 1920 the prices of materials increased more than twice as much as wages. In fact by 1919 building materials were already costing a full 114 per cent more than in 1915 while building trades wages had increased only 40 per cent during the same period.

Wage Table In 20 Cities

The following table shows the hourly rates of typical occupations in 20 representative cities as published by the Engineering News Record:

	Bricklayers	Carpenters	Common labor
Atlanta	$1.12½	$0.70	0.25-.30
Baltimore	1.50	.90-1.00	.40
Birmingham	1.00	1.00	.30-.40
Boston	1.25	1.00-1.10	.60-.75
Cincinnati	1.50	1.15	.52½
Chicago	1.25	1.15	.82½
Cleveland	1.50	1.25	.87½
Dallas	1.50	1.00	.30-.50
Denver	1.62½	1.12½	.35-.55
Detroit	1.12½	.80	.50
Kansas City	1.37½	1.12½	.40-.70
Los Angeles	1.25	1.00	.50
Minneapolis	1.50	.87½	.50-.55
New Orleans	1.25	.80	.35-.40
New York	1.50	1.31¼	.62½-.75
Philadelphia	1.50	1.12½	.45-.50
Pittsburgh	1.40	1.20	.70
St. Louis	1.75	1.50-1.60	45-1.10
S. Francisco	1.25	1.00	.50-.55
Seattle	1.25	1.00	.62½

"The trend of building trades wages in upward in most of the large industrial centres," says the record. "In Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Kansas City and New Orleans wage increases have been granted or are now under serious consideration."

The general situation is summarized in a national survey of conditions in the building trades issued by S. W. Straus & Co., leading real estate money lenders. The survey says:

"Current building trades wage per hour show that building labor is getting peak wages, as follows: Bricklayers $1.12½ to $1.75, carpenters 70 cents to $1.60, hoisting engineers 50 cents to $1.67½, hod carriers 50 cents to $1.25, pile drivers 50 cents to $1.-12½, structural iron workers 60 cents to $1.50, common labor 25 cents to 37½ cents.

St. Louis Wages Highest

"Present wage scales in St. Louis carry the highest rates in the country. In that city wage advances ranging from 10 cents to 25 cents an hour have been granted carpenters, hod carriers, hoisting engineers and common labor.

"In New York negotiations have been completed which may insure peace between workmen and employers for the next two years. Practically every important union has demanded and obtained a two-year contract which calls in a majority of cases for an increase of 50 cents a day in the basic scales. The average base pay in New York is now $10.50 a day. Bricklayers are receiving one dollar and two dollar bonuses above the agreed rate of $12 a day on many jobs and a similar bonus is being paid to plasterers on many jobs."

Constructions Lessens a Little

Employment in the industry appears to be satisfactory altho outside of New York the trend of construction is moderately downward. The total volume of large engineering projects awarded during March, as published in the Engineering News Record, was 11 per cent below March, 1923, in value and 14 percent below in physical volume.

Machine Loading Mine Taking Jobs Of Workers Away

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., April 23.—A new mine that is one of the largest coal mines in the world is beginning operations here. It is equipped with loading machines controlled by two men and the output of these machines is 70 to 100 tons per 8-hour day. The mine runs three shifts in the 24 hours.

This new mine is the only one working on a full-time basis here. All the others have shut down or are open only one or two days a week. The coal miners are driven despairingly between the shut mines and the mechanized mine where machines replace men. They are wondering what their union president, John L. Lewis, is doing for them in his proposed "stabilizing" of the coal mining industry.

DRIVE SCABS OFF NORSE WHARVES: FINE SOLIDARITY

Strikes In Many Trades; Danes And Swedes Aid

KRISTIANIA, April 23. — Wage-agreements in a number of the most important industries expired this month. The employers refuse to take up negotiations for new agreements until the "illegally" striking ironworkers have gone back to work. They also demand additional new guarantees for the fulfillment of the agreements.

The "illegal" ironworkers' strike has now lasted 23 weeks, the one of the longshoremen 11 weeks and the general lockout with its sympathetic strikes, 6 weeks. The strikers are showing splendid spirit and solidarity and are getting aggressive.

Drive Scabs Off Docks.

In Trondhjem all wharves except those inside the enclosures were cleared of strikebreakers yesterday. The strikers went from ship to ship and forced the strikebreakers to quit their infamous work. One got so scared he jumped into the sea, but managed to get ashore. The only shot fired was by the strikebreaker boss; it struck his own foot. He was taken to a safe place. The others were taken to Federation of Labor headquarters, where they promised not to do any strikebreaker work in the future and to advise those inside the enclosure to quit April 5th.

The enclosed territory was entered today and also cleared of strikebreakers. Some of them escaped on ships in the harbor; some trying to escape by climbing ropes to the ships were shaken down into the river. The wharves of some smaller harbors have also been cleared.

Solidarity of All Workers.

Labor unions in Sweden and Denmark are coming to the strikers' aid. A conference of representatives of the building and wood working organizations in Sweden, Denmark and Norway was held in Copenhagen, March 30th. Eighty thousand workers were represented. The Danish and Swedish organizations assessed themselves weekly contributions to the Norwegians.

A conference of representatives of the federations of labor of the three countries was held in Copenhagen, April 4th. It was agreed that organized workers in Sweden and Denmark shall side with the Norwegian workers in their fight, also that the demand for increased guarantees by the Norwegian employers must be fought by all means at disposal. Conferences of the Scandinavian Laborers' union of the Scandinavian textile workers' union and of representatives of the iron and metal workers' union of the three countries will be held in Copenhagen today.

Unions Help Each Other.

The Norwegian tailors' union has received a donation of 20,000 Kronen from Swedish and Danish brother unions. The "Svenske Arbetares Centralorganization" and the syndicalist federation have sent 15,700 Kronen to the Norwegian striking ironworkers. Kristiania federation of labor appeals for aid to the children of its 16,000 striking or locked out workers.

Organized state functionaries in the railroad, postal, telegraph and custom service to the number of 13,000 have sent a protest to the Storting against any contemplated compulsory arbitration law. "Strike and Lockout" was the subject of debate in the students society last meeting.

Machine Gun Ruler Of Kentucky Wants Teapot Talk Hushed

(By The Federated Press)

CLEVELAND, April 23.—The anti-labor machine-gun governor of Kentucky, Edwin B. Morrow, recently appointed by President Coolidge to the U. S. rail labor board, broke into the political campaign here with a plea to all good Republicans to forget Teapot Dome and give the utmost publicity to the war-graft and corruption of the Wilson administration.

MOUNTED COPS OF CANADA BUSY "RED" HUNTING

Get Labor Views Of All New Arrivals

BY SYDNEY WARREN
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 23.—The Royal Canadian Northwest Mounted police continues its wartime activities as red hunters and agents provocateurs in the labor movement despite the glib assurances from Dominion politicians that the "Mounties" were no longer employed in that capacity since the war hysteria had passed.

In Vancouver all radical, union and Socialist meetings are covered by the "Royal Police," who note the remarks of the speakers and size up those present. If a new face present itself, an investigation of its owner follows and the facts concerning his arrival, nationality, employment and views on unionism and the labor movement generally are secured. These facts are tabulated for "future references."

A clear proof of this system was demonstrated by a newly arrived immigrant who made application for a position as a clerk in the office of the mounted police here. This man had some weeks previously attended a meeting of the Workers party held in a local theater, but at that time was not affiliated with any part of the labor movement here. He was notified to present himself at the office of the mounted police for an interview and, believing to be in response to his application for a clerical position with the force, appeared the next day at the time appointed.

Had Been Shadowing Him

He was interviewed, but not in respect to his qualifications as a clerk but as to what views he held in the labor movement. He was informed of his nationality, occupation, date of arrival in the country, places he had frequented and other minor details concerning himself, all of which, he was informed, were gathered as the result of his being observed at a radical meeting. He was then admonished to forego radical activities.

No mention was made of the job he sought.

Jamestown Labor In Mass Protest At Immigration Bill

By E. PETERSON.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., April 23.—At a rousing mass meeting held here by the Protective Council of Native and Foreign Born Workers of the city of Jamestown the audience unanimously passed the following declaration against the vicious immigration bill going thru Congress and in favor of a class farmer-labor party:

"We, the workers and citizens of Jamestown, N. Y., in mass meeting assembled, do hereby protest against the passing of the aforementioned restrictive and discriminatory legislation and call upon all workers, native and foreign born, to unite in a mass protest and struggle against the passage of these bills thru forming councils for the protection of foreign born workers.

"We call upon all foreign born workers to join the labor unions and urge the trade unions of this country to take up the fight against discrimination of our foreign born brothers. We call upon all labor, organized and unorganized, to unite in the formation of a political party of labor and farmers to capture political power and use the forces of government in the interest of the toilers, who are the overwhelming majority of the people of the United States, and who should create a workers and farmers' government in our country."

May 1, International Labor Day, will see the showing of "Russia and Germany, a Tale of Two Republics," at the Eagles' Temple. Saturday evening, May 3, the regular May Day celebration by the Workers Party will take place, with a speaking, reading, singing and dancing program at Carlson's Hall.

"Bunco Party And Dance" Saturday By Amalgamated

The woman's local, No. 275, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, announces a bunco party and dance to be given Saturday night, April 26, at the West Chcago Masonic Temple, Oakley boulevard, near Madison street. Music by Dave Peyton's famous orchestra. Entree 8:30 p. m. Admission 50c, at the door 75c.

Remember, boys, this is Leap Year, and the ladies will be looking for you Saturday night, April 26. Be there.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

The Young Workers In China

By JOHN HARVEY.

With the help of American, Japanese and British imperialists the industrial revolution in China is progressing at a great speed. Proud of their industrial systems at home, the big imperialists are making no effort to avoid those costly mistakes so characteristic of the development of industrialism in the Western countries. And as capitalism develops in China there grows up along with it all those evils that confront the young workers thruout the capitalist world; thus proving to all that these conditions are part and parcel of any capitalist system.

Child Labor.

The number of children working in the mills and factories of China is reaching a proportion which greatly exceeds that of all Western nations, while the extreme youth of these child workers is becoming ever more marked. When the small farmers and craftsmen are driven into the factories practically their whole family goes to work with them. The children of these families run about uncared for until they are six or seven years old and fortunate enough to be able to go to work in the factory themselves.

Cotton and silk manufacture is the main industry in China, and the giant machines of the cotton and silk mills can be heard working noisily twenty-four hours of the day. Some mills have two shifts from six to six; others from four to four. At four o'clock in the morning it is as noisy as four in the afternoon and tired children can be seen streaming out of the factories with the older workers, while sleepy children pass them going in.

Living Conditions.

The living conditions of the working class families are always of the greatest concern to the young worker. He must add his youth's wages to the insufficient earnings of the family and during his growing period he must suffer more than the others from lack of food and insanitary housing. To the Chinese young workers the problem of living conditions is extreme.

In China the factories and mills are usually erected along the bank of a canal and many of the workers' families live in stationary boats in the side canals. Others live in thatched mud huts which form a village near the factory walls. These boats and huts have but one room with only the door for both the entrance of light and the exit of smoke and odors. It is the coolies, the lowest paid Chinese workers, who live with their families in these boats and huts. With them live a wife, a mother, a child or two, possibly an old father and a boarder. If the coolies work seven days a week (twelve hours a day) they can earn from $6 to $9 a month. Since there is a tradition in China that a man must divide with all those of his own blood who have no money, if a coolie should become more skilled at his factory work and advance to $12 or $14 a month, such a flock of relatives comes that he seldom dares move to better living quarters.

Terrible Housing Conditions.

Many of the workers live in factory tenements more and more of which are being built to accommodate the ever-increasing number of industrial workers. These tenements are built with only one long room on each floor. This room is divided on the right into open stalls just long enough to contain a bed and a foot or two wider. Three or four families live in one of these rooms, one group rolling out of bed just in time to allow those from the night shift to roll in.

Young workers who are orphans or whose families are still in the country, live under special conditions. If they are poor coolies earning from $6 to $10 a month they live in a "dormitory." These dormitories are large empty rooms in which a dozen or more men are allowed to sleep seven hours a day. They sleep on straw mats or rags and cannot go to bed until a certain time and must rise at another so as to allow three shifts to use the room each day. It is said that one dormitory in Shanghai, is equipped with a large quilt as big as the room. This quilt can be raised and lowered by a rope and has head-sized holes cut in it at regular intervals. The men come in, lie down on their straw mats, the proprietor lowers the quilt, each young worker puts his head out thru a hole, says his prayers and settles down for the night.

As the young workers in China find themselves confronted with the same conditions of oppression as the young workers of the more developed capitalist countries, so does the similiarity of their struggle and their enemy bind them closer and closer to the young workers of all countries thruout the world. Since American Imperialists, unsatisfied with the exploitation of the young workers in America are active extending their exploitation to China, the young workers in America and China have a common interest in seeking to abolish their common exploiters.

REPUBLICAN PARTY BREAK-UP FORESHADOWED AS NATIONAL ORGAN WARS ON PROGRESSIVES

The coming break-up of the Republican Party is foreshadowed by the denunciation of prominent progressive republicans in the leading article of the latest issue of "The National Republican," the republican party organ. The attack sponsored by John T. Adams, Secretary of War Weeks, and other prominent republicans, has already had a demoralizing effect on the republican party in states like Iowa and Nebraska, where the administration has been making a desperate attempt to hold these states in the republican column.

Senator Norris controls the Republican Party in Nebraska. Senator Brookhart has great prestige in Iowa, and of course, Senators Ladd and Frazier in North Dakota and Senator La Follette in Wisconsin. Senator Norris, who has been frequently mentioned as a possible candidate for Vice President as a sop to the progressives, said, upon hearing of the attack, "I'm proud to be ostracized by that outfit."

The article which, in effect, outlaws these prominent progressives from the regular Republican Party, characterizes them as, "The vitalizing spirits and active leaders of these vari-colored but closely interlocking anti-republican organizations."

The hoary stunt of tieing the Communists up to the liberals and to every conceivable society and publication which is expected to oppose Coolidge is indulged in by the articles, which is entitled, "Pink, Trimmed with Red".

William Z. Foster, Ruthenberg, Dunne, the DAILY WORKER, the Workers Party, of America, are charged with "Trying to overthrow republican government," together with a motley crowd numbering many groups holding conflicting theories and opposing each other's economic interpretations of society.

The reaction to the article, which was written by Albert H. Laidlow, is that the old guard republicans have played bad politics by widening the split which is coming in the Republican Party.

Young Rockefeller Too Sick To Pay But Not To Pray

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 23.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who was so sick that he could not keep his engagement with representatives of 17,000 Standard Oil company-union men seeking a raise, was able the same week to pray and preach to the Young Men's Bible class, Park Avenue Baptist church, New York. When he broke his date with the workers, on the plea of having a cold, a worker remarked: "Not in the head, but the feet."

Could they have listened to his Easter church message perhaps the workers would have decided that his illness is in the head after all. He said, "People are talking too much about their rights and not enough about their duty. Emphasis has been put too much on liberty, not enough on responsibility."

New York also Gets Police Visit.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Local New York has again been favored by a visit from the authorities. This time it was from the Department of Public Welfare. Agents sent to the local office had the books and literature of the local placed at their disposal and according to the report of Secretary Weinstone, left, very pleased with the administration.

Following the visit of the agents the secretary of the local received a call from Deputy Commissioner Dodworth and went to the offices of the Department of Public Welfare accompanied by his attorney. Here they learned this investigation and questioning came as a result of a complaint made by a member of the Painters' Union, A. F. of L. local from which the F. S. R. received a donation of $150. After general questions by the Commissioner, the charges were found groundless and Sec. Weinstone was assured that the complainant would be so advised. Permission to hold a tag day was withheld. DESPITE THESE HINDRANCES, LOCAL NEW YORK HAS ESTABLISHED AND MAINTAINS A SOUP KITCHEN IN BERLIN FEEDING HUNDREDS DAILY.

Immigration Watch Dogs Beg Congress For a Bigger Bone

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 23.—Union immigration inspectors in New York and other ports of the country have petitioned congress for a pay increase and better working conditions thru the employment of more men. In 16 years inspectors' wages have been raised only $108, from an average of $1,839 to $1,947 a year. During the same period the personnel have been increased by only 414 workers. Now a reduction of employes from 1,740 to 1,687, and of appropriation from $3,300,000 to $3,221,000 has been recommended to congress by the U. S. bureau of the budget.

The men are members of the Federation of Federal employes, Local 4, Branch A, American Federation of Labor.

Bankers Decide To Make Sacrifice Of Governor McCray

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 23.—The attack of the government in the trial of Governor McCray, on trial in Federal Court on charges of using the mails in a scheme to defraud, was concentrated today on the character of the paper offered by the governor as collateral for loans or for discount to banks.

The prosecution was laying the foundation to introduce evidence intended to show that many of the notes did not represent legitimate business transactions and that in many cases they were forgeries. More than 100 bankers were sworn in as witnesses for the government as court opened today.

In rapid succession, District Attorney Elliott called the banker witnesses to the stand and quizzed them briefly on their loans to McCray and his efforts to get them to discount "cattle paper" for him.

Third Degreeing Of Prisoners Criminal, This Judge Admits

(By The Federated Press.)

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—Police brutality toward suspects as a means of exacting confessions to crime was rebuked by Circuit Judge Hamilton in his instructions to the grand jury. The jurors were told:

"Those who are sworn to detect and suppress crime must not employ illegal means in the performance of their duty, and if it should come to the attention of the grand jury that any persons connected with the police department resort to illegal violence, they should be dealt with the same as any other person who violates the law."

This same Hamilton then gassed as follows to the new grand jury:

"You have no right, and I am sure you have no disposition, to question or assail the great foundation principles upon which the structure of our state has been erected, and in this day, when the theories of bolshevism are publicly proclaimed, and a small but active minority of our people are turning itching ears to radical, foreign and unwholesome doctrines of government. I trust and expect that all of your official acts and utterances will be characterized by a true, loyal, stalwart, and positive Americanism, and be a perfect reflection of the truth."

One Dying, Six Hurt, When Fire Patrol Hits A Mail Truck

Nanto Bartholomew, 32, mail truck driver, is dying and six firemen of an insurance patrol are suffering from injuries sustained when a mail truck and fire patrol crashed at a street intersection. Bartholomew's skull was fractured.

Both cars were traveling at a high rate of speed, witnesses say. The crash threw the fire patrol thru a wooden signboard on the curbing.

Three other city firemen were injured, one seriously, Tuesday, when a porch railing on a blazing apartment gave way.

Bank $2,000,000 Short; Jury Finds President Guilty

WICHITA, Kans., April 23.—J. H. Richardson, president of the defunct American State Bank, which closed its doors June 18, 1923, with a shortage of $2,000,000, was found guilty of accepting deposits when he knew his bank to be insolvent, by a jury today. Richardson's bond of $50,000 will stand until Judge Wall hears the motion of Richardson's attorneys for a new trial.

Governor Pawned State Funds For Loans, Is Testimony

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 23.—Governor Warren T. McCray bartered deposits of state funds to Indiana banks in exchange for loans, according to government witnesses who testified today in the federal court trial of McCray on charges of using the mails to defraud.

C. H. Ayer, cashier of the North Side Bank of Evansville, testified his bank loaned McCray $10,000 on a personal note in May, 1923, in return for a state deposit of $10,000 and a promise of $10,000 more, which did not materialize.

Charles W. Coen, vice president of the Merchants National Bank of South Bend, testified his bank loaned McCray $10,000 on a personal note, secured by cattle paper.

TOBACCO TRUST CRIMES HIDDEN BY DAUGHERTY

Harry Allowed Trust To Rob Farmers

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 23.—With a brief glimpse of the tobacco trust case, involving the robbing of tens of thousands of farmers by the manufacturers' concertedly "staying out of the market," Chairman Huston Thompson of the Federal Trade Commission has begun the disclosure of former Attorney General Daugherty's failure to prosecute criminal cases turned over to his department by the commission in the past three years.

This testimony is the most important, from the viewpoint of industrial economics of any which the Brookhart-Wheeler committee has had to consider.

Government Had the Evidence.

Thompson said that in the tobacco and other important cases, where criminal prosecutions were asked by the commission, no replies were made by Daugherty for long periods of time. He instanced the tobacco trust affair. The commission investigated this at the request of the House in 1920, reporting to Daugherty in August, 1921, the need for immediate criminal action by the Department of Justice. Then the Senate asked for a further investigation, and the Commission again reported, sending letters to Daugherty in February and in April, 1922. Ten months elapsed, and finally, when Rep. Keller had offered an impeachment resolution, including the charge that Daugherty had failed to take up this tobacco case, the Commission received an answer from the attorney general.

Daugherty Passed Buck.

In that letter to the Commission, Daugherty asked the Commission to take the whole responsibility of prosecuting the tobacco crowd, when he knew that only the department of justice had power to effectively deal with the crooks. In the conference held by his office with the Federal Trade Commission to discuss the issue, one of his two spokesmen was the same L'Esperance, assistant attorney general, located in New York, who was accused by an earlier witness of having taken a share in the whisky-permit graft of $15 per case handled by one Gorini.

Monessen Celebrates May Day With Big United Front Meeting

MONESSEN, Pa., April 23.—A May Day Demonstration will be held here on April 27, in the Finnish Hall, Sixth Street. The DAILY WORKER will be sold. Speeches and music will feature the celebration. Festivities begin promply at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

BORAH SEEKS BOTTOM OF FRAME-UP PLOT AGAINST WHEELER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Apr. 23.—Aroused by a confidential report tending to bear out Senator Wheeler's charge that his indictment was secured by a "frame-up," chairman Borah of the Senate investigating committee today determined to go to the bottom of the alleged plot.

The new charges were contained in a letter from F. C. Ford, former attorney-general of Montana, to former representative Tom Stout of Montana. The letter, outlining the alleged plot and naming the persons involved, was placed in Borah's hands by Wheeler's friends.

Borah immediately dispatched a new batch of subpoenaes. Among those summoned are Dr. O. M. Lanstrom, republican national committeeman from Montana and Charles Reinfenrath, managing editor of the Helena Record.

At least three members of the grand jury which returned the indictment also will be called, it is understood.

Phillips Price Tells How Socialist Party Betrayed Germany

Right in line with what Alexander Trachtenberg has been telling workers' audiences thruout this country is the material offered by M. Phillips Price in his recent book, "Germany in Transition." The book shows how between the betrayal by the Social Democratic Party and the German Capitalists the workers of Germany have been ground all along and more than ever since the revolution of November, 1918. As far as the worker is concerned, the present regime, dominated by industrial and imperialist capitalism is no better than was the monarchical regime. According to Price, there was nobody except the workers to take over the government after the debacle of the imperial regime. But instead of a victory for the workers we witnessed the Social Democrats compromising one point after another with the capitalist class.

As for the role of the industrial barons of Germany, Price shows how the industrialists were calmly making business deals with the French and English and other capitalists, and did not hesitate to speculate with the lives of German workers thru deliberate currency inflation at the same time that the workers were bearing the brunt of the Ruhr fight. Price's book can lead us to only one conclusion, that if the workers of the world do not come to the aid of the German workers, they will indeed be crushed between the upper and nether millstones.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

INVESTIGATORS BARRED FROM STEEL TRUST'S DEATH MINE; MANY BODIES UNRECOVERED

By WILFRED CANAN
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

CROSBY, Minn., April 23.—A little brass check with the number 30 on it is what identified the remains of Valentine Cole, whose decomposed body was taken out of the death-trap Milford mine six weeks after the terrific February disaster. Forty-one iron miners of the Whitemarsh Mining Co., a steel trust subsidiary, were drowned when the bottom fell out of a pond that had been permitted to remain undrained over the mine workings.

The company had refused to heed the warnings of the fatal break and the safety precautions had been so disregarded that escape was impossible for the men caught in the flood of slime and water.

Bodies Still In Mine Grave.

Cole's body was found under a mass of fallen timber near the mouth of the 135-foot level. Soon after, the body of another miner named Graves was found and identified by his son. Other bodies remain to be found. Thirty-nine widows and nearly 100 fatherless children are the net result of the steel trust's saving on safety.

The coroner decided that no inquest was necessary. The mine is guarded by the company and no visitors are allowed to pass the gate. Photographers are also barred. Even the temporary morgue is not to be photographed. An investigation is supposed to be under way but this is muffled in secrecy.

Murderous Death-Trap.

From the collar of the shaft to the innermost workings the mine was a murderous death-trap. There was only one shaft and that shaft was dangerous because the laths were bulging out under the pressure of the wet sand. The laths are two-inch planks placed up and down behind 12x12 timbers which are arranged about three feet apart crosswise. These two-inch planks three feet long bulged out three inches. The ladder-road up the main shaft was loose and flapping and swung out so far when a man was on it that the fellow underneath couldn't get a hold. The steps of the ladders were 11 inches apart and some of them were missing. There was no ladder-road at all from the low level except up thru the pump shaft and that means tram men on the low level had to depend upon the skip or cage. The cage would only accommodate about eight men to the trip and each trip would consume three minutes. The cage was unprotected and the men often had their coats torn in traveling up the shaft.

Saw Danger Signal.

At the 135-ft. level of the mine workings ran north from the main shaft about 200 feet and drop about 30 feet to the 165-feet level. At this point was a timber slide and a flimsy ladder. The mine was wet and muddy and some of the rooms were still hung up and the blast men were in danger. Hung up means that the blast did not cause the rock and upper strata to come down solidly and allow for proper bracing.

One miner quit work a few days before the pond broke thru. He had noticed the warning signals given by the seepage of wet sand from above. There were only three feet of rock between the sand and the pond and he decided to give up his $4.40 a day job for a while until things got safer.

Miners Ordered to Death.

The management had been asking anxiously for a number of days whether the braces were holding properly but in spite of the plain evidence of disaster they continued to order the miners into the pit.

Then came the roar of the torrent as the pond suddenly disappeared from the face of the earth and the miners were overwhelmed and drowned like rats below.

The relentless greed of the steel trust has contributed to the strength of the Farmer-Labor movement in this part of Minnesota.

BRITISH PRESS SAYS 'AMEN' TO COOLIDGE TALK

Think MacDonald Will Also "O. K." It

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, April 23.—The British press joins in a fervent "Amen!" to the views expressed by President Coolidge in his New York speech.

They are especially delighted over Coolidge's indorsement of the Morgan-Dawes reparations plan, which means the granting of a huge American loan to Germany to help her meet her financial obligations to France.

It is generally claimed among the organs of British big business that the MacDonald labor government cannot help but accept the propostions advanced by Coolidge, especially the one urging so-called limitation of armaments.

In view of the Labor party's platform, urging limitation of air, submarine and land forces, and Prime Minister MacDonald's declaration that such limitation is vital to the preservation of world peace, it is considered a foregone conclusion that Great Britain, as in the case of the Washington conference, will be the first nation to express official approval of Mr. Coolidge's suggestions.

Expect MacDonald's Approval.

It is confidently expected MacDonald will take the earliest opportunity to make an official declaration of British approval of the Coolidge suggestions when Parliament resumes after the Easter recess.

Meantime the British press warmly praises the American President's remarks.

Characterizing the conference suggestion as "of the highest importance," the Daily News adds:

"If a serious attempt is made by the French government to torpedo this new effort for peace, with all the hopeful consequences that it implies, the isolation of the French republic then must be final and complete."

Nervous About Frontiers.

The Manchester Guardian also indorses the proposal for a new arms conference, to be held as soon as the reparations question is settled.

"As long as France is nervous about the security of her eastern frontier, her present diplomacy will continue because there are armaments everywhere in Europe. But with a real settlement of the reparations problem she can no longer have grounds for fear."

Cal Beats Hiram In Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., April 23.—Senator Hiram Johnson lost another round in the presidential campaign Tuesday when New Jersey turned him down, 40 to 1, in favor of President Coolidge.

THOUSANDS WILL PARADE IN BIG MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION BY ROCHESTER AMALGAMATED

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 23.—Convention Hall, the largest auditorium in the city of Rochester was chosen as the ending point of a monster parade which will be held Thursday, the First of May, under the auspices of the Rochester Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and in conjunction with other progressive economic and political organizations in the city. Five bands of music, descriptive floats, nationally known speakers and a concert and dance for the evening are also part of the preliminary arrangements. Five to ten thousand paraders are expected to be in line when the parade starts from Amalgamated headquarters at 1 p. m.

The decisions for the great International Labor Day celebration were made at a meeting of the Joint Executive Board in the headquarters of the Amalgamated at 476 North Clinton avenue. National Organizer Aldo Cursi presided.

From the very start it was evident that all the active members who took part in the meeting meant business. Edith Christeson reported the arrangements up to the time of the meeting, which included the securing of Convention Hall and invitations extended to several economic and political organizations in the city.

To encourage every member of the organization to take part in the great demonstration, double personal cards will be issued thru the shop chairmen to every union member in advance. This card will serve both for the purpose of admitting our members to the Convention Hall meeting in the afternoon and to the concert and dance which will take place in the evening at the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' headquarters.

Big May Day Floats.

A novel feature of the parade will be descriptive floats embodying the spirit of the first of May celebration. The following members are on a special committee to arrange these floats: Joe Plati, Charles Rosen, I. Berstein, D. Rosenblum, Freda Schneiter, Rose Miller, Morris Levin, Thomas Volpe. The personnel of the committee is an assurance by itself that these floats will be a success.

Joseph Schlossberg, general secretary-treasurer of the national organization of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, will be the principal speaker. It is possible that short addresses will be delivered in the several languages of the different nationalities which compose the great family of the Amalgamated here in Rochester.

End Day With Dance.

An unusually fine entertainment will be arranged exclusively for all the members of the Amalgamated and their families at 8 o'clock at the Amalgamated Hall, 476 Clinton avenue, north. The entertainment will be followed by a dance which will mark the close of a successful fall and spring educational program.

A meeting of all the Joint Board members of the Executive Board and shop chairmen will be held at the Amalgamated headquarters on Monday evening, April 28, at 8 p. m. sharp, for the report of the preparations for the celebration of the first of May to be made.

The grand marshal and marshals for each local will be chosen at this meeting. The line of march and other important details will be taken up at this time. For size and enthusiasm this parade is expected to surpass anything the Amalgamated has staged in this city.

Rotary Speech His Last.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 23.—George Fort Milton, editor and publisher of the Chattanooga News, and Tennessee manager of the William G. McAdoo-for-President campaign, dropped dead in a hotel at Murphysboro, at 1 a. m. today. He had just addressed the Rotary Club.

PHILADELPHIA READERS, ATTENTION!

Demonstrate Your Solidarity

With the Starving German Working Class

Attend the

INTERNATIONAL BAZAAR

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY

May 1st, 2nd and 3rd

KENSINGTON LABOR LYCEUM

2nd and Cambria St.

Tickets 25c for one day; 50c for three days

On sale at 521 York Ave. and at 340 So. 5th St.

Auspices: INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID, Philadelphia Conference.

THE DICTATORSHIP OF HUNGER IN GERMANY

forces German workers to labor long hours for small pay. A skilful machinist must work for the same amount of nourishment

2 hours in the United States
7½ hours in Germany.

This enables German Big Business to produce cheaply.

To meet German low prices in the world market, Big Business in other countries must sacrifice profits or reduce the scale of wages to the German level.

forces German working mothers to give away their children. A want ad in a German paper reads:

"Will give away baby immediately after its birth. Necessary clothing available. Offers to be made by letter. Address L. Z. 2172, Agency of Sulz."

Another reads:

"Will give away forever little daughter aged nine months. No compensation expected. Offers to be sent to B. H. 1390, Agency of Lindenthal."

A Defeated Working Class of Germany Is A Menace to the Working Class of America

Three American Soup Kitchens supported by the Committee for International Workers' Aid:

No. 1—Petersburger Platz No. 3, Berlin

No. 2—Aachenerstrasse, Wilmerdorf

No. 3—"New York", Emdenerstrasse 23, Berlin

Committee for International Workers' Aid,
19 South Lincoln Street, Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find $..... toward the support of American Soup Kitchen No. ..... I pledge $..... monthly toward the support of this kitchen.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY.....STATE.....D. W.

COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID

American Dollar Diplomacy in Action

By JAY LOVESTONE.

ARTICLE III.

American Colonialism.

In more ways than one does the American imperial and colonial empire resemble the Roman empire of old. But the most outstanding resemblance of the policy of the Roman republic of yesterday and the modern American capitalist imperialistic republic of today, lies in the management of the colonies and in the interference with domestic affairs in the various spheres of influence. The American military governor generals of the colonial possessions are the exact prototypes of the procurators and pro-consuls governing the provinces of the old Roman empire. In Rome men were given the office of pro-consul or procurator in order to redeem either their personal fortunes of their political friends and masters. On exactly the same principle are our colonial military governor generals chosen today. General Leonard Wood was sent into the Philippines to force upon the Filipinos an economic policy which would enable him to repay in valuable concessions the powerful bankers and manufacturers who financed his primary campaign in 1920 to the cost of $2,000,000. Likewise, we find Major Enoch H. Crowder, formerly chief of the American military staff, serving as Ambassador to Cuba. An American commission is now in Bolivia watching the collection of taxes in the interest of the Standard Oil. In Nicaragua, the only solvent country in Central America, the United States administers the treasury and customs of the country in the interest of the American bankers and investors. The decisive outcome of an election in Honduras is the conduct of an American warship lying off its coast. The Argentine republic cannot pass laws regulating its own industries without the sanction of the American packing interests. South America is often in danger of war and strife because of the machinations of American war contractors fostering rivalry among the southern republics. The Bethlehem Steel Co. has recently become the official contractor for the Argentine navy. The Secretary of State Hughes has become the official spokesman for the American bankers in all their deals as shown by the recent $6,000,000 loan to Salvador in which the State Department "assisted" in the selection of the collector of customs, who, according to the loan contract, is to be appointed in case of default.

American capitalists have been quick to extend their domination wherever catastrophe has aided them. The collapse of the sugar market in Cuba during the latter part of 1920 is a typical case in which the industries of the weaker country were salvaged in order to enable the American interests to secure over 50 per cent control. How serious the interference of American capitalists, aided and abetted by the United States Government, is in the internal affairs of these weaker exploited nations is clearly seen from the present situation in Brazil. An American naval mission of about 30 officers with the approval of the United States Navy Department, has for several months taken over control of the Brazilian naval schools, shipyards, and fleet. They were paid by the Brazilian government. This has resulted in upsetting the naval balance of power between the A B C powers and has proven a source of serious trouble to the whole continent.

American occupation and influence are characterized by the same brutality and outrageous conduct coloring the actions of the other imperialist powers. Since General Wood has arrived in the Philippines he has pursued a policy of forcing the natives to hand over valuable concessions to American capitalists. In this campaign General Wood has made the attempts of the natives to nationalize their industries, the target of his attacks. The obvious purpose of these attempts at government ownership in these lesser developed countries is to save the industries from falling into the hands of foreign exploiters. The purpose of the agent of American imperialism is to remove all hindrances and obstacles to the domination of the weaker countries by American capital.

The Filipinos strongly resent this move of General Wood. Their Senate and Legislature have gone on strike against this high handed policy of their American masters. The Filipinos are bent on preventing the American capitalists from gobbling up their country. There is talk of independence. The American auditor Wright has cut off the independence funds. So serious a turn have recent events taken in the Philippines that the imperialists of other countries are afraid that the contagion of national independence will spread from these islands and make trouble in the entire Far East. Thus the editor of the "Far East," one of the leading Japanese imperialist journals in Tokio, recently declared that the Filipino crisis was "adding fresh fuel to the anti-foreign fires smouldering in China, to the anti-British blazes in India and to the general unrest against control in many parts of Asia and in large sections of Africa." This remark is especially significant since normally Japan would like to see the United States get out of the Philippines in double quick time. It is interesting to note how the capitalist imperialists of all countries line up and forget their differences when their fundamental interests are at stake.

When the Cuban millionaire Colonel Tarafa proposed his bill to consolidate the railways so as to eliminate 47 private ports in Cuba and private railways, President Coolidge at the behest of the American Sugar Refining Co., the American Metal Co., and over a score of other firms representing over half billion dollars, warned the Cuban government to drop consideration of this measure. American imperialist agents, even resorted to the tactics they employed in the Canal Zone by an attempt to engineer a fake revolution in the country. Much resentment has been stirred up in Cuba against this high handed attempt of the American capitalists to throttle their native government.

In the other colonies and spheres of American influence there is considerable trouble brewing. The Virgin Islands are complaining bitterly, as can be seen from the following appeal by the editor of the "Emancipator", one of their native papers: "We are serfs who work for wages ranging from ten cents to a dollar a day. Politically we are peons governed by the United States Navy. Federal United States laws have worked havoc upon these islands. The people live in one room houses; eat scanty meals; and are forced to move about in a manner unbecoming civilized people at this age."

Porto Rico has repeatedly demanded its independence from American imperialism. What American exploitation of Porto Rico means is seen from the following appeal of Senator Iglesias for independence: "There are 776,396 acres of the islands choicest land under the control of 447 American, Spanish and French corporations and individuals. We have all the evils of absentee ownership and faulty systems of education, industry, credit and sanitation."

Even Mexico does not afford unbounded peace and comfort to American imperialists. Tho Obregon has completely surrendered to Morgan and Rockefeller interests, and is quickly dropping all pretense at friendship even with the most conservative elements, there are disturbing factors on the political horizon in Mexico. In spite of our capitalists being sure that Calles, the most likely successor of Obregon, will do their bidding, they are taking steps to make sure that no losses are suffered by them in the change of administration. American interests played a most important part in the recent rebellion of De la Huerta against the Obregon-Calles combination.

Our marines hold Haiti, San Domingo and Nicaragua. Central America is under our financial thumb. An American financial mission is instructing Colombia how to run its finances. Bolivian policy is dictated by American bankers. Peru is virtually in American hands.

The diplomacy and philosophy of American imperialist policy towards the southern republic has been forcefully stated by Secretary of State Hughes before the American Bar Association a few months ago. If one should strip bare such verbiage of Hughes as the Monroe Doctrine "does not infringe upon the independence and sovereignty of other American states and does not stand in the way of Pan-American cooperations," one will find that American imperialism in no way differs from the other capitalist imperialism. Despite all our protestations of loyalty to the "principle of national security" all Latin America is now seething with protest at the dictatorial attitude of the American delegates to the recent Pan-American conference.

(To Be Continued Friday.)

G. O. P. KEYNOTE IGNORES LABOR AND FARM ISSUES

Whiskered Hughes Talk Is Very Old Stuff

By LUDWELL DENNY,
Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Old stuff! This is the most frequent comment one hears on the Republican campaign keynote speech by Charles E. Hughes, of the Fall-Daugherty-Denby normalcy cabinet, delivered before the New York state convention of his party. Hughes managed to string words together for an hour and a half without a protest against the oil scandals. Since Daugherty and his klan have threatened to scuttle the G. O. P. ship if there is a repetition of the we-are-at-least-70-percent-pure confession by Senator Pepper in Maine, the New York keynote admitted no guilt on the part of the Harding-Coolidge regime.

"Hush" is the Word.

Hush up the investigations, blame the Progressives and Democrats for obstructing legislation, appeal to the capitalists on the basis of Mellon's government for the rich and prove that Coolidge was born in a typical American farm home in Vermont. Such will be the Republican campaign if Hughes' introductory fireworks are followed.

Hughes had no word to say to American labor. No mention was made of the light of American farmers, except a passing reference to foreign markets. No word about injunctions.

A Dark and Wet Horse.

Meanwhile in Albany the Democrats were holding their state convention and indorsing Governor Smith, Tammany candidate, for President. Smith will be run as a quasi-dark horse. His candidacy will not be pushed openly in other states. But the three Democratic bosses—Murphy of New York, Brennan of Illinois, Taggart of Indiana—are known to favor Smith if he, as a wet, can be put over without dampening the Democratic ardor of the dry south. So Smith in accepting the pledges of support by the convention at Albany did not mention prohibition, nor was the subject referred to by the delegates, practically all of whom were wets. Since the Wisconsin indorsement Smith's backers are hoping that his Catholic religion will not exclude him as a successful candidate.

The Democratic platform, as foreshadowed by the keynote speech of Judge Herrick, will be a repetition of the Cox platform inspired by Wilson, with the real campaign centering around the Republican administration scandals.

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MONEY TALKED IN FEDERAL PRISON UNDER DAUGHERTY-VOTAW REGIME REVEALED BY BROOKHART PROBE

By LAURENCE TODD
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Millionaire bootleggers in Atlanta federal prison are still millionaires. The power of their money may occasionally fail to save them from a penitentiary sentence, but it follows them within the stone walls and adds to the bitterness of the lot of prisoners who have no money. Under the Daugherty-Votaw control of Atlanta prison, special privileges have as surely gone with cash balances as tho the prisoner were in some big hotel.

This was the substance of testimony given to the Brookhart investigating committee of the Senate by J. F. Wilkins, for the past eight years in charge of the school in the prison. Wilkins was suspended, a few days ago, when it was discovered that he proposed to resign and write magazine articles exposing the little hell that the Daugherty-Votaw system has made in the convict community.

His Testimony.

He told the senators that three millionaire bootleggers—Remus of Ohio, Sweetwood of New York, and Kessler of New York—consisting the upper privileged class in Atlanta prison. Remus had all possible privileges from the moment of his arrival. He dined in the officers' mess instead of in the main dining hall with the rest of the prisoners. He had a private room above the isolation ward. It was said that there was a private bath attached. He did no work, but roamed at will within the prison enclosure. When at last there came some newspaper publicity to the strange conditions of this Ohio bootlegger's imprisonment, he went to work in the parole office and was given his meals at the hospital, where the food was better.

Senator Wheeler asked Wilkins whether the other prisoners commented on the case of these millionaires.

"Yes," replied the schoolteacher, "it was very embarrassing, and very destructive to prison morale. "These special privileges clearly went to men who had money. The talk among the prisoners was that the three men paid money to prison officials in order to get this special consideration. I tried several times to see Warden Sartain about it, but was unable to see him. It would not have been worth my while to complain to the deputy warden, who virtually runs the prison. Those of us who would like to complain have had to consider that we would probably have our official heads cut off if we talked. That's what has happened to me after eight years of service."

Political Pull Big Factor.

He said that the "trustees" do not get the best chance because of good conduct, nowadays. Recently the rule of earned privilege has broken down, and "the prisoner who has the best political pull, social standing, and money, has the privileges; there is no question but this condition has grown worse in the last few years."

His own life was made miserable after Superintendent Votaw stopped the investigation of the drug-peddling traffic within the prison. Guards who had been charged with having sold cocaine and other "dope" marked Wilkins as the chief instigator of the inquiry, because he had asked permission to testify to the demoralization created by the constant selling of these narcotic drugs among the convicts. As soon as the investigation was called off, at the instance of Daugherty and Votaw, these guards began to mutter vile names at the schoolteacher when he passed them in the prison corridors. This wore on his nerves until he was ready to resign. Since the assistant warden had been opposed to any drug investigation, he could not complain to that official. He had decided to resign, when he was suspended.

Dope Still Sold.

Wilkins testified that the use of dope inside the prison is as common now as at any time in the past, and that he believed that if former Warden Dyche had been permitted to remain and carry on the campaign he began against it, the traffic could have been broken up. A prison doctor was arrested and sentenced to Leavenworth prison for having sold drugs in Atlanta, but Warden Dyche was removed by Votaw and Daugherty and the drug ring remained entrenched.

JURY DEBATING THAW'S SANITY IN NIGHT SESSION

Millionaire Has Laughing Fit In Court.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—The Thaw case went to the jury at 3:17 p. m. At 6 p. m. it took a recess until 8. Judge Monaghan began his charge at 2:15 p. m.

The millionaire was highly nervous, at one time laughing aloud, so that the clerk had to rap for order. Yet he was mainly confident.

In his charge, the judge recalled many points of evidence in Thaw's favor, particularly the testimony of alienists called by those opposing Thaw's release.

Evelyn Nesbit Won't Settle

Almost at the last minute, it was understood, an offer of settlement was made to Evelyn Nesbit which would have caused her virtual withdrawal. But the offer was refused.

"I am here to represent Harry Thaw's boy—his son—born October 25, 1910, and in the name of this boy I oppose Thaw's release," William A. Gray, counsel for Evelyn Nesbit, declared at the climax of the millionaire's sanity trial today.

Thaw's actions when taken to a rooming house under the name of West, following his escape from New York after the Gump affair were described to the jury in an affidavit read by Gray—an affidavit made by the landlady.

She told how Thaw ordered "a steamer or an airplane" which they were to board from the front window to get away.

It was shortly after this that Thaw tried suicide.

The affidavit indicated that Thaw thought he was planing a flight to Mexico and left $50 "for the Roumania-Hebrew baby that slept outside my window."

The lawyer then invited the jury's attention to the "convenient use that Thaw has made of the court." He recalled how Thaw had himself proved now sane, now insane, to suit his purpose.

"He has played hot and cold with the law," Gray said, after insisting that Thaw always had been insane.

Thaw Laughs

"You've seen Thaw in court here—how agitated he is—how he can sit still."

When Gray said this—Thaw laughed so hard that he had to hold a handkerchief to his mouth. He looked around, caught the eye of spectators and smiled, as tho to say that he was quite at ease.

2,000 U. S. Veterans Driven To Suicide During Last Year

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 23.—Poverty is one of the chief causes of suicide, as shown by investigations of the Save-a-Life League, New York. From 15,000 to 16,000 persons committed suicide in the United States last year, the league estimates, on the basis of the 12,948 admitted suicides. "Nothing is more pathetic than the many disabled soldiers who themselves ended life's battle, 2,000 having gone out in this regretable way," says the league report.

Many of these ex-soldiers were left in sickness and poverty because of the wholesale graft in the veterans' bureau of the Harding-Coolidge administration.

CARIBOO INDIANS PERISHING BEFORE RUTHLESS WHITES

Game Gone, Jobs Gone, Health Gone.

BY SYDNEY WARREN
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

WILLIAMS LAKE, B. C., April 23.—The coming of the white men into the Cariboo country has brought with it the exploitations of the Cariboo Indians in the 100 per cent fashion by all civilized business men.

The American Indians in this section of British Columbia, as in most other parts of the continent, had their lands stolen from them. To salve the conscience of their white robbers they were allowed to live on small reservations for agriculture. The lands given were often the poorest. On the sugar Cane rancherie it is difficult to secure sufficient water for irrigation, and to make matters worse farming implements are beyond the price that the Canadian natives could afford. Add to this the fact that the Cariboo Indians have for ages secured their living in hunting and fishing, not farming. By the advent of the white man destitution faces them.

Livelihood Taken Away

At first the Indians made an attempt to meet the new conditions forced upon them thru disappearance of their hunting, trapping and fishing grounds by hauling freight by horse teams, but the coming of the white man's motor trucks and railway transportation took this means of livelihood away.

Today destitution and disease are stalking among the Indians of the Cariboo country. The age-long immunity from contagious diseases enjoyed by the Indians of this section has been shattered. At present in the Big-Bar country a virulent type of small-pox is spreading among the natives and thruout the Lillooet region mumps have been raging. Around Williams Lake and the Sugar Cane rancherie an epidemic of measles has hit practically all the young people of the Indian tribes about this country. Several deaths have taken place and more are expected.

The Indians afflicted with disease are destitute and in dire need of ordinary necessaries. The Indian agent has issued orders for immediate relief but when this is exhausted they will be in the same plight as before.

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Are you self-conscious about the impression you make on people?

PERSONAL appearance has a lot to do with the way you feel. Clothes count, of course. But still there is one thing so many people overlook—something that at once brands them as either fastidious or careless—*the teeth.*

Notice today how you, yourself, watch another person's teeth when he or she is talking. If the teeth are not well kept they at once become a liability.

Listerine Tooth Paste cleans teeth a new way. At last our chemists have discovered a polishing ingredient that really cleans without scratching the enamel—a difficult problem finally solved.

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Communist Clarity—Capitalist Confusion.

Two entirely different groups, linked together in the "National Republican," official organ of the republican party's national committee, will repudiate the statement that they are working for the same end.

First, and voicing protest most vehemently, will be the group of progressives, so-called, headed by LaFollette and including Wheeler, Brookhart and others who have incurred the displeasure of the standpatters. "Labor," the official organ of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, will be especially emphatic in denying the accusation and attempting to outdo the "National Republican" in a vituperative attack upon the reds.

The Communists will be just as emphatic but more good-humored in denying their affiliation with the organizations and individuals whose ambition is the impossible one of restoring Jeffersonian democracy as a guiding principle for government in this imperialistic era.

America has its die-hards as well as Great Britain. The financial interests for whom the "Nation Republican" speaks are uncompromising and arrogant in their endeavors to make of the working class of America a race of industrial helots.

The LaFollettes, Brookharts and Wheelers, middle class business and professional men, express the resentment of that class against the domination of the big industrialists and financiers, against the minor role the middle class is forced to play in formulating domestic and foreign policies. They do not understand that with the development of American capitalism the middle class has lost its economic foundation, the strangling of small competitive manufacturers has forced them to become the servants of the great monopolies—financial and industrial—well-paid servants but still servants.

The Communists understand the processes at work and they know the futility of the changes proposed by the middle class mal-contents—changes not only futile but for the most part impossible of accomplishment.

The Communists are committed to the policy of organizing and educating the workers and farmers of America for war on capitalism; they understand that a return to the competitive capitalism of early American history is a dream and even if possible would be undesirable. Communists are not against monopoly and specialized production as such; they are against an industrial system that is operated solely for the benefit of a few and they are also against the political system that bulwarks it.

They can view with a pleasure commensurate with the results achieved the attacks of the middle class upon the more powerful section of the capitalist class but they have no intention of, in fact they assiduously work to prevent, the middle class reformers consolidating their leadership of the masses of workers and farmers.

The confusion of thought that exists in America is demonstrated by the fact that the "National Republican" attempts to put lavender and pink progressives in the same camp with the crimson Communists while the officialdom of the reformist movement attacks the Communists for working for the establishment of a class party of workers and farmers.

In the welter of confused thinking that the instability of American capitalism is causing, the Communists alone are steering a clear course.

The Workers (Communist) Party of America, in its program, states its position clearly and the events of each succeeding day justify the objectives and tactics there set forth. It is a Communist and therefor a working class program and a careful reading of it is the best cure for the confusion that now prevails in working class circles.

The Jeffersonian democrats will expose their anti-working class character by the manner in which they will, under pressure from the big capitalists, attack the Communists and endeavor to be still more patriotic than the organs of imperialism.

MacDonald's Troubles

Unlike many of their leaders, now government officials, the great mass of British workers, consciously and otherwise, is determined to utilize some of the political advantages the present parliamentary situation affords for the enhancement of their working and living conditions. This attitude of the working class is reflected in the fact that 2,200,000 workingmen are seeking wage increases. The total includes 800,000 miners, 720,000 builders, 500,000 engineers, 100,000 shipbuilders, 50,000 textile workers, and 50,000 workers in miscellaneous trades.

Industrial unrest in England is today more intense and widespread than at any time since 1921. MacDonald is worried. In an interview with the New York World correspondent the labor premier declared: "Some recent developments and methods, however, seem in practice and result to be those of mischievous Communist syndicalism. . . . All my life I have been opposed to the sympathetic strike. It has no practical value; it is simply beating the air."

MacDonald has good reason to be worried. He knows that the working masses of England will not accept this hackneyed, unfounded explanation of the present temper and mood of the labor organizations. MacDonald likewise knows that if he is to utilize his present cabinet position frankly and fearlessly in behalf of the working class, he will incur the bitter hostility and organized opposition of the reactionary capitalists. The waging of such a contest logically and inevitably leads to decisive struggle. It is precisely such fights which the MacDonald socialists and labor leaders the world over seek to avoid at any price. Hence the blaming of the Communists by MacDonald for conditions naturally arising from the present economic and political conditions in England.

Yes. MacDonald is face to face with a difficult task. Today, at the helm of the government, he cannot so easily hide his role in the class conflict. The very facts of life, the very realities of the class struggle are driving MacDonald and his like ever more into the open—on the side of the working class or on the side of the employing class.

Two Conspiracies

States Attorney Crowe and Judges Foell and Sullivan have been very active in endeavoring to uncover evidence of conspiracy on the part of the garment strikers to violate the anti-picketing injunction.

If they are really interested in criminal conspiracies we herewith furnish them evidence of a far-reaching, well-financed and powerful conspiracy to deprive workingmen and women of their liberty, to destroy labor organizations and use the courts for the afore-mentioned purposes. The following letter speaks for itself; it is on the letterhead of Gerhardt F. Meyne, building—contracting—remodeling:

March 24, 1924.

Dear Sir:

We are addressing you for the purpose of bringing to your attention the Chicago Crime Commission, its general activities and activities for the building industry in particular. The opposite side of this sheet gives a more detailed account. Won't you read it?

Destruction of property, assaults upon workmen and other criminal activities were promptly checked, principally thru the activities of this well organized, competent, independent body of red-blooded, two-fisted business men.

Many of Chicago's leading citizens consider the Commission a business necessity, have supported it for the past five years, and are charging their contributions to expense for protection. No officer or member receives a cent of compensation. Every penny contributed goes directly into the work.

Because this was done during a period in which the building industries did practically nothing for the Commission, I am confident that you will consider the facts set forth, and cheerfully and generously do your share toward its financial support at this time in common with all of the other trades, industries and professions in Chicago.

Checks should be made payable to the Chicago Crime Commission, 21 North LaSalle Street.

The letter is signed by Gerhardt F. Meyne for the following committee:

J. W. Alder, President American Sand & Gravel Company; Sewell L. Avery, President United States Gypsum Company; Avery Brundage, General Contractor; Frederick Bulley, General Contractor, President Associated Builders of Chicago; Adelbert E. Coleman, Manufacturerer Ornamental Iron and Bronze, President Building Construction Employers Association; Thomas E. Donnelley, Chairman Citizens Committee to Enforce the Landis Award; Edward Haupt, President Strobel Construction Company, Former President Building Construction Employers Association; Gerhardt F. Meyne, Builder, Member of Chicago Crime Commission; Thomas C. Moulding, President Thomas Moulding Brick Company; Edwin W. Sims, Former United States District Attorney, Former President Chicago Crime Commission of the firm Sims, Welch, Godman & Stransky.

On the reverse side of the letter is the boast that the conspirators have during the year 1923 secured 49 convictions in labor cases, 24 of the defendants having been railroaded to the penitentiary.

We call the attention of the constituted authorities to this matter but we realize that there is nothing really illegal in this sort of conspiracy or in using the United States mails to secure money for a criminal purpose. The bosses who have their names signed to the document above are engaged in protecting property and for that reason are quite within the bonds of capitalist legality.

Conspiracies recognized as criminal and subversive by capitalist courts are the agreements of workers to stick together in a fight for increased wages, better working conditions or to attempt to secure control of the machinery of government and industry.

Contrasted with the persecution of the garment strikers for their activities in upholding their standard of living and the right to organize, the immunity accorded the above organization of capitalists in their conspiracy against workers is an illuminating and living example of the functions of courts, judges and other agencies of law enforcement under capitalism.

It is the uncompromising class party against the compromising mixture of uncertain elements that still have longings for the old capitalist parties.

A CALL TO ACTION!

BY C. E. RUTHENBERG
Executive Secretary Workers Party of America.

Our party is now in the midst of the greatest campaign since the time it was organized, and yet most of the membership are not yet conscious of the importance of the work the party is doing.

This is a dangerous situation. Our whole Party strength must be mobilized and every ounce of Party energy must be brought into action if we are to succeed in the work, which we have under way.

What is the situation?

In the United States, the industrial worker and farmer have been the least class conscious of the workers anywhere in the world. In this country the illusion of bourgeoisie democracy was and is strongest. The workers and farmers have been taught to believe and have believed that the government is a government "of the people, for the people, and by the people". They have been taught to believe that the two old parties represent not the class interest of special economic groups, but the interests of the people as a whole. As a consequence we have had and still have the great mass of workers and farmers voting in support of parties which represent the class interests of those who exploit them and rob them.

As a consequence of this situation, class action and class consciousness on the part of industrial workers and farmers have been limited to a small minority which called itself Socialist, Communist or by the name of some similar group.

Those class conscious workers in the United States who belonged to these small groups have despaired of the masses of workers and farmers ever becoming class conscious. It has seemed an impossible task to break the working masses away from their support of the old political parties and the capitalist system which they supported.

Since the end of the war, however, new conditions have arisen. The economic struggle between classes in the United States has been greatly intensified. There is a dawning consciousness on the part of many thousands of workers and farmers that the government as it now exists is an instrument of the exploiters. As a consequence, there has appeared the growing movement for independent political action by the industrial workers and the exploited farmers.

In the United States, the year of the presidential election is a year of keen political interests. Greater numbers of workers and farmers are drawn into the political life of the country in the year of the presidential election more than at any other time. It is in a presidential year that there exists the possibility of crystallizing the movement for a Farmer-Labor Party on a national scale.

What This Year Offers.

The situation which exists in the United States today is that there is the possibility of uniting at least a million organized industrial workers and farmers in a class Farmer-Labor Party, which will enter the political arena to fight against the two old capitalist parties.

Such a development would be the most striking movement towards class consciousness in the entire history of the American Labor Movement. The crystallization of a mass party of a million workers fighting against the capitalist parties would be almost a revolutionary change in the political life of the United States.

Short of the period of the proletarian revolution itself, there could not be a greater opportunity than this for a Communist Party.

It is our work, our task, to draw the masses of workers and exploited farmers into the political struggle as a class to fight a class battle against their exploiters. By acting as the leading, driving, organizing, force in the movement for the crystallization of the class Farmer-Labor Party our party has an unparalleled opportunity to extend its influence and establish its permanent leadership in this movement.

Such an opportunity as now exists in the United States should inspire every member in our Party to his greatest effort. It should arouse an enthusiasm that should double and treble the activities of our whole party organization.

Think of it! The United States no longer, the backward, lagging country in the revolutionary movement but a country in which a real mass movement of workers and farmers is fighting the capitalist enemy. Could we ask for a greater stride forward on the party of the working class movement of this country?

Must Mobolize Our Strength.

The realization of this new situation is within our grasp. If we can mobolize the strength of our Party organization, if we can pull every member we have into the struggle there can be crystallized at the June 17th convention, and in the campaign to follow, a mass-class, Farmer-Labor Party of a million organized industrial workers and farmers.

Our Party must awaken to this opportunity at once. Every Party unit should take up the question of aiding in this campaign. Every Party member should look about him for opportunities to support this struggle.

The work of securing delegates to the June 17th convention is under way. Each Party member who is a member of another workers' organization should see to it that the question is raised in his organization and a delegate sent to the convention. The work of organizing local and state Farmer-Labor parties thruout the United States is being initiated by the left wing of the labor movement with our support and co-operation. Each such movement, whether it be local or on a state scale, must have the full support of our Party.

Farmer-Labor Party Campaign Fund.

The Farmer-Labor Party Campaign Fund asked for by our Party is part of this campaign.

The Central Executive Committee of the party asks the Party membership to raise $15,000 in order that our part of the work of crystallizing the mass, class Farmer-Labor Party might be financed. Leaflets are being printed. Speakers must be sent out. Organizers must be set to work both on local and state scales to assist in the creation of local and state organizations of the Farmer-Labor Party.

The sending out of invitations to the June 17th convention and getting this convention before the millions of industrial workers and farmers in itself is a big task and must have financial support. Our Party must assist and contribute to all this work.

It was to meet these expenditures to make it possible for the Party to mobilize all of its strength in the campaign that the $15,000 was asked for by the Central Executive Committee of the Party.

The responses received from our Party organizations thus far lead to the conclusion that the Party has not yet opened its eyes to the work and the opportunity which exists for us today. If the Party would fully realize and mobilize in this campaign, it should be a comparatively easy task for the 25,000 Party members to raise $15,000. Despite the fact that the campaign has been under way for more than a month, only about $3,000 has been raised thus far.

Comrades of the Workers Party! We must not miss this opportunity to advance the revolutionary movement in this country. We must take advantage to the fullest extent of the favorable situation which we have before us. Our Party must fulfill every phase of its duty in this situation.

The work which is under way, cannot go on unless those branches and Party members which have not assisted in financing the campaign come to the aid of the Party at once. During the next three or four weeks we must raise the remainder of the $15,000 fund. It is the duty of every Party branch, of every Party member, to bring this question up and to devise ways and means of supporting this campaign.

We have created a DAILY WORKER. We created it thru the sacrifices and devotion of members of our Party.

The DAILY WORKER, however, is merely an instrument for us in the work of creating a mass revolutionary movement in this country. The first great step towards that goal is the mass class Farmer-Labor Party. The same enthusiasm, the same devotion, the same willingness to make sacrifices are necessary in this task.

Let us go to work, Comrades. Let us create the $15,000 Farmer-Labor Campaign Fund. Let us put our whole organized strength into the scale to create the mass, class Farmer-Labor Party in the United States, the first great step in the progress of the revolutionary movement in this country.

Literature -- Music -- Drama

OUR BOOK REVIEW SECTION

SOUTHERN NEGRO STUDIED.
By MARY WHITE OVINGTON.

"Darker Phases of the South" By Frank Tannenbaum. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, 2 W. 45th Street, New York City. Price $2.00. Postage 10c extra.

I expected to be disappointed in this book because it was heralded as unemotional, scientific, and I remembered the youth, Frank Tannenbaum, leading the unemployed in pre-war days into the rich churches of New York and demanding that the exponents of Christianity feed them and clothe them. There was plenty of emotion in that act; but I admit, the book finished, that this restrained judicious student has made a strong case. He has shown and interpreted a picture that has in it much that is new, and all that is unforgetable.

The book has five chapters, the two that seemed to me freshest in conception, those on the factory workers, entitled "The South Buries Its Anglo-Saxons," and the study of tenancy, "The Single Crop." In telling of the factory we do not hear of child labor or long hours but we get to the root of the system, the control of the worker thru the company's ownership of his home. . . .

The chapter on "The Single Crop" shows the dangerous growth of tenancy, and stresses the most important fact that the tenant is a migrant. "It is estimated that three hundred thousand farm tenants move every year in the United States. In some instances the tenant moves every 6 months."...

"In the last fifty years while the white farmer has been retrograding to tenancy the Negro has, in large numbers, become a land owner. There are more white than Negro tenants in eleven Southern states."

There is a chapter on the Ku Klux, and one on Southern prisons that is too terrible to be believable. Mr. Tannenbaum ends by saying of the Negro problem in the South that it has no solution. He advises us to give up thinking that it can be solved and do the first possible wise thing at hand. His own suggestions are, the organizing of the mill-hands in unions and the continual migration of the Negro to the North.

* * *

(Editor's note: Tannenbaum must realize that migration merely transfers the problem and that after all, the Negro question is only part of the war of workers and capitalism.)

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

Stomachs Forcing Phila. Orchestra Artists To Strike

(By The Federated Press)

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—Philadelphia's upper class who purchase the self-satisfaction of being "cultured" by helping support the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, say they will not permit an increase in the musicans' inadequate wage. The players, who are workers first and artists second, insist that they will strike unless the weekly minimum is raised from $60 to $75. "Our season is only 30 weeks," one of the violinists explained to the Feedrated Press. "We cannot live on the present $1,800 a year." Extra work is not available in Philadelphia.

All of the 110 men are in the musicians' union, affiliated with the American Federation of Musicians. Six weeks of negotiations have brought no results. Altho compromises have been suggested by the management, union officals have presented no terms to the rank and file. The contract expires April 29.

Leopold Stokowski, the director, has taken a neutral position in the dispute. "He can afford to be neutral—he's suposed to get $40,000 a year," said a player.

Colored Baritone Begins Season

NEW YORK, April 23.—Julius Bledsoe, a colored baritone, gave his first recital in New York in Aeolian Hall on the night of Easter Sunday. Mr. Bledsoe's program included songs in four languages and among the songs sung in English are Negro spirituals.

He is being managed by the Concert Bureau which has on its list the famous Russian singer Feodor Chalapin, the operatic star Madame Schumann-Heink, and the dancer, Pavlowa. He is planning a continental tour.

Saving Tuberculor Children

WARDEN, Mass., April 23.—That large numbers of subnormal children may be restored by sunshine, fresh air, proper food, and quiet hours of sleep in the open has been demonstrated in a summer camp maintained for the prevention of tuberculosis during the last four years.

There is a movement on foot to have the school made a State institution.

Cal For Registration.

Coolidge, it was learned, was in favor of the registration and "farm serf" clauses of the bill from the beginning. His only doubts were regarding the Japanese exclusion act which threatened, thru the bigotry of Congress to plunge the nation into international difficulties for which Wall Street was not yet quite ready.

MENTIONING THE MOVIES
By PROJECTOR.

Are Films Bad For Children?

An extensive study conducted by Dr. David Lund, head of the Swedish Prison Board, convinces this peerless authority on morality and conduct that the movies are very bad for young children. Why? Because, "they cannot distinguish fact from fancy and are likely to mistake falsehood for truth."

Truly, the learned doctor expects from babies what adults cannot give. He should realize that under capitalism the function of the movie as of the press, is precisely the stuffing of fancy and falsehood into the minds of working class children, grown and small.

The answer is that pro-capitalist films are "bad" for working class children and working class organizations, and that they must be combatted energetically with labor's own moving pictures.

The importance of the motion picture as a propaganda weapon is woefully under-estimated even by our most far-sighted labor leaders. In a little city of Central Illinois a survey among 850 school children showed that 180 of them attended movies from two to four times a week, while at least 300 of them reported periodical attendance. All the books and newspapers in the community cannot compete with the movie as a means of moulding the "young idea," nor the old.

Help These Men "In Here For You" On Their Birthdays

MILWAUKEE, April 23.—Birthdays in May of political prisoners confined in state penitentiaries are announced by the Workers' National Prison Comfort Club, 2923 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, as follows:

At North Side Station, Pittsburgh, Pa., Box A-12662: May 18, Israel Blankenstein.

At Wayne State Farm, Huntsville, Tex., Route 1, Box 1: May 15, Abraham Cisneros.

At San Quentin Prison, San Quentin, Cal.: May 1, J. J. Johnson, No. 38118; May 4, Walter Kohrs, 38120; May 16, A. E. Anderson, 38376; May 25, William Joozdeff, 37649.

Cora Meyer, national secretary, invites frends and sympathizers to send birthday cards and letters to these political prisoners. Money is advisable for gifts. Books and publications must be sent directly from the publishers.

Spring In The Iron Foundry

By CHARLES OLAF OLSEN.

Thru the windows of the shop
The sunbeams pour,
And black shadows make
Patterns on the floor;
Broad ribbons of light
Slant thru the gloom
Gleaming and bright
In the smoke-shot room,
Leaning to the wall
Splotched with grime,
Calling, calling,
"Here's springtime!"

On the bare ground
Lie heaps of brown sand;
All around, everywhere,
Sooty men tramp,
Shovel and tamp
In the dust-dense air,
As if their happiness
And their lives hung on
One casting more or less
And how soon it was done—
And on no such thing
As playing in the sun.

And I guess that's true!
For, as I stand still
Wondering what to do,
Looking away
To where the sun is singing
Of the bright spring day,
The foreman calls, "Bill,
We're waiting on you—
If you want to hold your job,
Get a move on, too."

But there is the sun
Playing on the floor,
And there are the windows
Where the sunbeams pour
Ribbons of light,
Slanting to the wall;
And oh, how they call, call,
"Come on, man, come!
Leave your grime,
What do you care,
Don't you see it's here?
It's springtime!"

Rabbi Turns On Klan; Assails Johnson Bill And Nordic Theory

(By The Federated Press)

PORT HURON, Mich., April 23.—"The Johnson immigration bill bears out the theories of the Ku Klux Klan. The exclusion provisions are based not on racial unfitness but on religious discriminations," Rabbi Leo M. Franklin, Temple Beth El, Detroit, said in an address here. "The real reason for the attempt to exclude the people is a religious matter, a hatred of the Jews and the Catholics, who largely make up that portion of the old world." He was referring to southern and south eastern Europe. He attacked also the theory of Nordic superiority, which holds that the superior races come from the north.